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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 196 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha*	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8947
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Nerbudda	15620
2nd Oc	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A steamer	...
23rd "	Karmala	8933
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
§ B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
the	Dilwara	Call Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Buseh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Kosaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	9th Aug.	20th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takamura	16th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Suron Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum acqured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay ble to one or more or to the survivor or urvivors. Interest is allowed at the rate our per cent. per annum on the minimun onthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on pplication at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97 402

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhusan das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,60,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzbar Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs at death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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Manager.

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WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE best in Bombay. RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to
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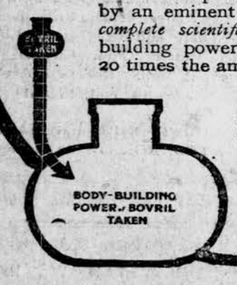

BOVRIL

If you had a French Chef—

even he could not turn out lighter, daintier Omelettes than your own cook can make quite easily with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Try this recipe :—

Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ½ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

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English and American dentistry

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Fits any Steel Pen Point

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Avoids constant dipping and prevents ink-blots on book or paper—lasts indefinitely.

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Sole Agents :—

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Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

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A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 8

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A splendid picture—a real work of art adapted from the Indian epic Mahabharata.

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SELF FILLING CRYSTAL NIB

BAMBOO FOUNTAIN PEN

CHEAPEST AND BEST

As As. 14 Each

Sole Agent :—

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

APOLLO STREET.

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

		R.	A.	P.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	—	6	0	0
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Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	—	12	0	0
" " 16 ozs, 32 "	—	19	0	0
" Call Bell 3 inches ...	—	6	0	0
" " 3½ " ...	—	7	0	0
" " 4 " ...	—	8	0	0
Lloyd English Ruler 18 Inches		1	4	0
" " 12 "	—	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,...	—	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper,..Box	—	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	—	6	0	0
Brass Numbering Machine	—	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	—	4	8	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz.	—	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	—	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 ... doz.	—	12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road,

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JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.

The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

A Trial order will convince you

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

THE FAMOUS SPANISH AMERICAN ENTERTAINER

DON G. MERLE MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY

Including

The Great Packing Case Mystery

HOW IS IT DONE? Together with a COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS never seen in Bombay before.

PATHE'S LATEST CINEMA NOVELTY

"PATHE REVIEW" Containing many items of unique interest including a review of Dancing from the days of EVE to the days of JAAZ.

"THE FOUR SHADOWS" 10th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial

Owing to enormous Success, extension of season for one week more

THE DORROS DUO In repertoire of new dances and repetitions of favourites including TANGO, APACHE, LA GITANA and an uproarious Comic Dance

A CHAPLIN BURLESQUE DRAMA, entitled "THE TANGO OF DEATH."

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE

"VENDETTA"

By Marie Corelli.

VERITABLE LITERARY TREAT.

THE EMPRESS TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION PRESENTS

THE ILLUSTRIOUS

FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE

IN

"A MILLION A MINUTE"

FINE SUPREME ACTS OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE

IMPERIAL

The Premire Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO NIGHT

Dolores Cassinelli

THE CAMEO GIRL

IN

THE RIGHT TO LIE

Imagine circumstances so extraordinary that a good woman swears herself to be bad and further more in the presence of the husband whom she adores !

It is one of the tremendeus moments in this decididly extraordinary photoplay.

In 7 Reels

Produced by

ALBERT CAPPELLANI

and Directed by

EDWIN CAREWE

PATHE GAZETTE.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily Sundays matince at 3-30 and 5-15 p m. and Saturdays at p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT.

POWERFUL SENSATIONAL DRAMA

"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"

6,000 Feet.

FEATURING

AURELE SYDNEY

AS

ULTUS

L-Ko Comedy in Two Parts

Featuring

HOP-THE BELL HOP

Two Parts

Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

COMING ! COMING !!

NEXT SATURDAY

GREAT PASQUALI DRAMA

"COUNTER SPYISM"

7,000 Feet

THE GLOBE,

Sandhurst Road, West.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE

Popular Picture Bill

The 7 reel Photoplay.

"DESERT GOLD."

The story of a Ranger who rode into hell for the love of a girl.

The weary, winding trail that led brave hearts to loveland.

A Delightful Entertainment.!!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House.

TO-NIGHT !

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

present the second Week's Instalment of six parts—6,000 feet—of the Eclair Union Serial

"The Son of The Night"

It is a Serial that has astounded and stupefied the Cinema Circles of this City by its Wonderful Magnificence, its heart-gripping Pathos, its staggering variety and weakness of Plot.

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

A Serial full of Poetry, Pathos, Tragedy Comedy, Love, Hate, Adventure, Mystery Revenge, Action, etc.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex-Officio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company), Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperity of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES,—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to Captain Dawson, Out Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

WE CAN SUPPLY all coals: sopi, steam, etc. Market rate reserving 18 Ton Commission. Terms cash in full. Apply LAJPATRAM & SONS. Asansol, E. I. R. Telegrams "Lajpatson." 3049

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training, in General Commercial and Specialised Accountancy, Banking subjects. Prospectus on application 80, Esplanade Road. 4105

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 90 p.m. for a public institution. Apply to Box No. 964, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4243

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST on Rs. 90 p.m. for a public Institution. Apply to Box. No. 961, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4226

WANTED.—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 962, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4225

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 950. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4140

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for a Mofussil High School. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

WANTED—A MATRIC or MATRIC FAILED Marathi knowing LADY TEACHER on Rs. 30—3/2—75, plus Rs. 16 War Allowance per month. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Municipal Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 4250

WANTED—A MAN knowing the Engineering and Building Bazaar to act as Purchaser of various materials required on our Works daily. Only first class men need apply. Apply Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4251

WANTED—Two qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Somaliland Protectorate on salary of Rs. 180 p.m. By Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 plus temporary bonus Rs. 48 if married and Rs. 23 if unmarried. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4222

WANTED—A LADY as full time ASSISTAN MEDICAL INSPECTRESS Bombay Municipal Schools, permanent appointment on Rs. 75—5—125 plus Rs. 30. Carriage Allawance, and Rs. 20. War Allowance. (Private practice not allowed). Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Municipal Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 4227

WANTED—For the Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, a thoroughly Experienced HEAD ACCOUNTANT. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 4192

WANTED—A JUNIOR PROOF READER for Government Press, Indore Preference will be given to one possessing some experience of computing work Pay Rs. 50-2-90 per mensem with usual overtime allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to "The Manager Central India Agency (Government) Press, Residency Indore, Central India. 4055

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED. SITUATION by young, able, intelligent, athlete, undergraduate in any school. Education references. Apply Box No. 965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4246

AN elderly energetic Parsi retired, wants *billet in some health resort, as family* companion in any case, or superintendent or manager of a sanitarium, hotel or palace to pass his time in peace. Good experience in import and all business lines. No high wages, but good master essential. For further apply Box No. 966 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4247

WANTED.

WANTED—One new Seam BOILER size 30 x 8 presser 160 to 180 lbs. or size 30 x 7½, pressure 180 lbs. ready or coming and one Willow machine and one Bonda machine new or second hand in working order. Write with particulars. MANOR MILL, Nadiad. 4223

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co. Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Veneral Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450, pages 34 illustrations, price Rs. 4, Obtainable from "KAISERI-HINDU" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.s are despatched at Re. 4-4 S. GOVIND & CO., Sondhurst Road. 4203

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE:—Splendidly upholstered, in excellent condition, price Rs. 12,500 or near offer. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4108

FOR SALE IN ENGLAND—One complete Second Hand SPINNING PLANT of about 15,6000 Spindles all 1908 date. Apply for further particulars MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4244

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Roving FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1900. Inspection on the spot. Apply sharp to THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

QUICK SALE—150 arm chairs, Brand new Retail and wholesale Rs. 2-15-0 each. Four more bargain used, for clubs, Theatres, Hotels, Dining Tables, extra time 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. remaining to be sold by Auction on Friday, 20th Aug. a t4 p.m. Address:—MANICO CHAIRS EXCHANGE, Sankli Street, Bombay. 4229

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, and transfers will be accepted between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., on all working week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon, and 2 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
4159 Managing Agents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REFRESHMENT SHOPS NEW FERRY WHARF, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SEALED TENDERS for renting these 4 newly erected Shops are invited. These should be enclosed in sealed envelops together with a deposit of Rs. 500 marked "Refreshment Shops" and be in the hands of the Traffic Manager by 11 a.m. (S.T.) TUESDAY, August 24th 1920.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Full particulars, conditions and forms of Tender may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 4068

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEADMASTER Coronation High-School, Mangrol-Kathiawad. 4178

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,

Apply for particulars and prices:
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To apoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of September to 20th day of September 1920 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI.
Secretary.
4249

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THAT the business of Hundi-Chithi and Seed-wheat Ry. Receipts and Delivery Orders etc. will be closed on 17th, 18th Tuesday and Wednesday on account of "Jain Sanvatsari Khartargachha" and "Jain Sanvatsari Tapegachha."

The payments of fixed deposits and peridical cal sight Hundies, payable on 17th and 18th inst will be made on 16th idem. 4245

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 120 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 21st August to Saturday the 4th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1920. 4252

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 180 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 45 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 21st August to Saturday the 4th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1920. 4253

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE BUXA FOREST BYE-PRODUCTS LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the abovenamed company duly convened and held at the registered office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1920, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following resolutions were duly passed:—

"That the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 21st day of July, 1920, be and the same are hereby confirmed as special resolutions.

1. That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Buxa Timber and Trading Co. Ld. and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Arthur Hareld Lewes and Richard Randolph Griffiths of the firm of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes be and they are hereby appointed the Liquidators of the Company for the purpose of such winding up with joint and several powers.
2. That the draft agreement submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of indentification subscribed by the Chairman of this Meeting be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an Agreement with the Buxa Timber and Trading Co., Ld. in the erms of the said draft and to carry such Agreement into effect with such modifications, if any, as to the said Liquidators may seem fit.

R. R. GRIFFITH
For self and Co-Liquidators.

25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
11th August 1920. 4236

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BUXA FOREST BYE-PRODUCTS LIMITED.

(In liquidatoin)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on the 30th day of August, 1920, at 5 p.m.

R. R. GRIFFITH.
For self and co-liquidator.

25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta,
11th August, 1920. 4234

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BUXA FOREST BYE-PRODUCTS LIMITED.

(In liquidatoin)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 2nd day of September, 1920, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to us at our office 25, Magoe Lane, Calcutta, and if so required by notice in writing are to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

R. R. GRIFFITH.
For self and co-liquidator.

25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta,
11th August, 1920. 4235

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A whole time GOVERNESS and TUTOR to educate and instruct three little Princesses. The candidate should possess good knowledge of English, Hindi, arithmetic, etc., Music, drawing and embroidery work. A Hindu shall be preferred. Salary 125-5-150 per month with a barely furnished house. Apply with copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned, to the Diwan, Narsingarh State C. I.

Diwan Narsingarh State.
4240

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS and two qualified MID-WIVES. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. N. V AJINKYA beween 4 and 6 evening befor 25th August, 1920. FATEH MUNZIL, 620-22, Lamington Road. 4231

NOTICE.

WANTED.—SECRETARY to the Board of Trustees of Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay. Consolidated salary Rs. 200-10-300. Applications in candidates own writing, with typewritten copies of testimonials, to be sent to Chairman of the Board by August, 26th. Candidate should be a graduate. 4201

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Patan in Kadi District to be opened shortly. Initial pay from Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Free quarters or House Rent at Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice permitted. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, not later than the 25th instant. 4237

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.,
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
Tuesday, 17th August, 1920.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 180—720 and 751—848 are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University, and all the remaining candidates in the University Library Building, at 4 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows of the University are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-30 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-40 p.m.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.

Bombay 12th August, 1920. 4169

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS will be received by the undersigned till 25th instant for one 45—50 H.-P., six-seater Mercedes touring Car, richly upholstered very little used, and maintained in excellent condition under European supervision. The Car will be seen in Bombay also, at Jayamahal Palace Nepean Sea Road, from about 14th instant. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY.
Garage Assistant.

Palace Garage Office.
Baroda, 1st August, 1920. 3028

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Pari Vallavdas Muljibhai bin Najubhai, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk. ..... Deceased.

CHANDULAL VALLAVDAS KADAKIA, of Balasinore, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the executors named in the Will and now temporarily residing at Bombay, Bhagatwady in Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the last Will.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of June, 1920.
Mr. CHANDULAL VALLAVDAS KADAKIA,
4224 Petitioner-in-Person.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Tropical Plantations LIMITED.

Authorised Capital - - Rs 50 Lakhs.

FIRST ISSUE:— 50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, oversubscribed.

SECOND ISSUE:—30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

PRESENT THIRD ISSUE:—40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share. now Offered for Public Subscription.

CALLS ON SHARES OF THIRD ISSUE:—

Rs. 10 on application (which may be paid either immediately or in two equal instalments of Rs. 5 each, the first along with the application and the second not later than 31st October 1920).

Rs. 10 before the end of June, 1921,

Rs. 6 before the end of December 1921.

Tea
Rubber
Cocoanut
Pepper
Sugar
Tiles.

PROPERTIES

TEA.—

Over 1,100 acres, 35 acres yielding, 175 acres planted this year and the major portion of the unplanted area to be planted next year.

RUBBER.—

Estate of 390 acres, 100 acres yielding, 220 acres 1918 planting, 70 acres planted this year.

COCOANUT.—

The famous Verapolay Gardens, 150 acres with over 8,000 bearing trees and about 2,000 young ones.

Arrangements are being made for planting about 882 acres at Thodupuzha with cocoanuts and pepper next year.

PEPPER.—

120 acres already planted with pepper vines.

The Company has also acquired the two-third majority of shares in the Punnathra Agricultural and Industrial Company, Limited, and has thereby assumed control over 1,100 acres of land at Thodupuzha and over the sugar mills, factory, buildings and other assets of the business. The existing machinery may be utilised for manufacturing tiles on a large scale.

The Company has thus in all over 3,750 acres of land and has invested about Rs. 5 lakhs in lands alone.

The Company hopes to pay dividends in 1922.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
P. T. THOMAS.

TREASURER.
K. N. NARAYANA IYER.

SECRETARY.
M. K. THOMAS, B.A.

BANKERS.
BANK OF MADRAS (all branches).
(Local Bank) S. N. BANK, Kottayam.

Application and remittances should be either handed into any of the Company's Banks or to the Treasurer, Tropical Plantations, Limited, Kottayam.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MAHOMEDBHAI JUMABHAI and RAJABALLY JUMABHAI, trading in the name of Jumabhai and Company have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from FARDOONJI FRAMJI BODE and TEHMINA EDALJI. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khandalla being between the Khoja Sanatorium and the Dickson Villa and abutting on the pubic road known as the Khandalla Road, comprised in the conveyance, dated the 10th October, 1905, between Mahadeo Chintaman Vadikar and R. F. Bode and F. F. Bode and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 170 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Dickson Villa, on or towards the West by the Khoja Sanatorium, on or towards the North by the public road known as the Khandalla Road and on or towards the South by the Batliwalla's Bungalow.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

18, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

4238

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA,. Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others,
Defendants.

8 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased of Nasik Road, Deolali,
8 (h) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate whith the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a writtten statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING,
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.

4185

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA KANJI RATANSEY, late of Bombay, Cutchee Dassa Oshwal Jain Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SONBAI, widow of Kanji Ratansey, of Bombay, Cutchee Dassa Oshwal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Landlady and executrix of the Will of the deceased according to the tenor thereof. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4230.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies. TRY

(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry Rupee one.
(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Anna eight.

M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
791, Sankdisery (B) Ahmedabad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale, of a property situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, which was to be held on Monday, the 23rd instant, will be now held on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST 1920, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Haji Nurmahomed and Haji Ahmed Haji Nurmahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Guni, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece and parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District, and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,080 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, Collector's New No. 4034, Old Survey No. 1/92 and New Survey No. 3132, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4969 (1), Street No. 297 "G" Ward No. 4969 (2), Street No. 297-A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the premises being described and beyond that by the property of Hassam Moosa, Glasswarevala, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Musjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Cassum Ghatkey and now of Joosab Khamisa Ghatkey, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badulla and partly by the property formerly of Hissamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hoosein Bare.

Further particulars of conditions of sale can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Latell and Ezekiel at their offices at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES TROUSERING CHECKS AND 2 BALES S. S. T. CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Agents of the Sholapur Mills at the shop of the Sholapur Mills at Radha Gully, Morarji Goculdas Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Chakubhai Mulji.

8 bales each 50 pieces first quality Trousering checks No. 85/1, 78, 92, 93 mixed.
2 bales each 50 pieces S. S. T. cloth.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF APOLLO AND FORBES STREETS WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Coy., attorneys for Mr. N. H Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court, by Bai Jainabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abdool Rahiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street No. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey, No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaik Abdool Rahiman Motivala which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028 and Street Nos. 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's about 528 Bags Almond (Kagdi and Dagdi) about 230 Bags White Cummin Seeds, English make Safe, with Chubb lock & stand, soft chairs cupboards, benches, two kinds of A.B.C. Code Books, scale with weights, one bale cotton, clock, iron and brass big pots, mehta boxes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mac I. Kemp, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tokersey Kanji an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in insolvent's shop at Mandvi Kharak Bazaar, the following:—

About 528 bags almond (Kagdi and Dagdi quality), about 230 bags white Cummin seeds, 2 electric ceiling fans, soft, chairs, cupboards benches, clock, one bale cotton, scales with weights, large English iron safe, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE by Order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auctions, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri a large lot of leather goods and equipment consisting of canvas bags ration bags leather bandoliers, shoulder and waist belts, water bottle carriers and corks, Bill hook cases, pistol cases, bayonet and kookrie bags straps braces axe and mamootie cases, pickax cases, waist bolts, set of trumpeters, braces, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his Office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 20TH AUGUST, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the show rooms in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest rich glass, porcelain, plateware, table cutlery, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys handsome cabinets, rich carpets, Hanullou's sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes 14 a.c. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass, electric gas chandelisers bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, table covers, table linens, cutlery, crockery, glassware, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH INDIA ENGINEERS CLUB and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Aug., 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, articles such as drawing, bed room and office furnitures, gold and silver watches, shares, jewellery, crockeryware, Persian carpets, Ford and Overland motor cars, etc.

Property on view at Richard and Readymoney.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 32 pills. Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RANKUT.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The monsoon has strengthened materially in the Peninsula and some heavy falls have occurred in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, north Bengal, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, north Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Bhamo one and half inches, Myitkyina one, Dhubri four, Silchar one and half, Cherrapunji five, Bogra two, Jalpaiguri three, Murree a half, Marmagoa four, Sholapur, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, two Parbhani a half, Hyderabad Deccan, Raichur three, Cuddapah two.

Forecast:—Extension into Gujarat and Khandesh.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its irigin, about 4,000 miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twelve hours forty minutes yesterday afternoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 16th Aug.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 16th Aug 1918.	1919
	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·10	33·56	17 32	51 14
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·03	38·79	16 62	56·45
Esplanade (Govt Tel. Hospital)	0·04	38·02	17 50	54·34
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·03	38·48	20 14	59·35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 17th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.750 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 "
Dew Point	75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.800 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 "
minimum do.	78.8 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind	165 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.70 "
Do. do. year	34 76 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.10 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m	Depth on Sill ft. in	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m	Depth on Sill ft. in
	Aug.			Aug.	
Mon	16	m 0 21	28 8	16 m 6 21	15 5
		0 45a	29 6	6 54a	15 6
Tues	17	m 1 6	28 6	17 m 7 0	16 2
		1 28a	28 11	7 33a	15 8
Wed.	18	m 1 50	28 0	18 m 7 38	17 2
		2 0a	28 1	8 11a	16 1
Thur.	19	m 2 34	27 2	19 m 8 17	18 3
		2 36a	27 0	8 48a	16 10
Fri	20	m 3 19	26 2	20 m 8 58	19 6
		3 12a	25 11	9 27a	17 8
Sat	21	m 4 7	25 3	21 m 9 44	20 7
		5 5a	24 11	10 14a	18 5
Sun	22	m 5 6	24 6	22 m 10 55	21 4
		6 4 p	24 1	11 18a	18 11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light rain has fallen locally in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.16in. The sky is overcast at Lahore, but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab. Night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi and Mount Abu and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur; night temperature is below the average in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen generally, but is still in defect at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places it has been heavy; Bombay has had 0.10in. Ratnagiri 1.13in. Mormugao 3·51in. and Karwar 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; the falls have been heavy at most stations; Nizamabad reports 2.40in. Hyderabad 2.88in. Sholapur 1.87in. and Bijapur 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.— The monsoon has strengthened and given widespread rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Malabar, Mysore, south-east Madras, Berar and the north Punjab. With the heavily clouded skies and rain day temperature has fallen and is below normal in the southern half of the Peninsula; it is high in the United and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, but may extend in the south of the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th August 1920:—

A feeble fresh advance of the monsoon is taking place in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo one inch; Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji nineteen, Dhubri four; Narayanganj one and a half Jalpaiguri one, Bareilly three-quarters; Cuddalore one; Calingapatam two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 16th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum in last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	88.8	82.0	85	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	93.2	85.0	84	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	83.6	66	..	2.30	—1.53
Rawalpindi	96.0	70.6	68	0.16	8.02	—6.53
Lahore	97.8	75.4	78	0.09	7.66	—2.84
Hissar	100.8	81.4	55	..	4.45	—3.16
Ambala	94.8	85.0	60	..	10.95	—1.19
Delhi	98.0	81.9	64	..	20.61	+5.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.2	80.1	68	..	17.43	+1.94
Mainpuri	98.0	74.2	75	..	17.92	+3.46
Jhansi	92.9	77.8	75	..	15.30	—0.91
Cawnpore	95.0	80.9	77	..	20.06	+1.25
Allahabad	94.7	81.2	70	..	30.00	+8.27
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	82.2	65	..	1.45	—0.25
Karachi	86.6	77.8	85	0.02	0.53	—4.2
Ajmer	87.6	70.8	74	..	19.78	+7.43
Jaipur	96.0	75.2	63	..	28.19	+11.35
Kotah	91.6	76.0	71	..	18.61	+2.56
Mount Abu	70.6	64.4	91	..	81.15	—7.74
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	78.9	86	..	10.40	+0.09
Dwarka	85.8	77.9	84	0.04	9.61	—1.20
Veraval	88.6	72.0	89	0.01	17.05	+2.47
Rajkot	91.6	74.4	86	0.03	19.54	—2.04
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	77.4	73	..	19.01	+4.48
Surat	87.0	74.1	91	0.01	24.63	—5.32
Ahmedabad	92.2	77.9	83	..	18.85	+2.94
Deesa	89.3	75.9	78	..	12.68	—3.09
Neemuch	85.1	71.6	88	..	34.71	+8.14
Indore	85.1	74.1	76	0.02	25.42	+5.97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	76.3	79	..	22.60	—12.63
Saugor	88.4	72.8	81	..	22.82	+0.54
Hoshangabad	89.5	74.2	86	..	17.89	—11.95
Khandwa	88.4	73.9	79	0.02	17.55	+0.31
Akola	94.8	74.9	76	..	6.61	—12.19
Amraoti	93.0	78.2	93	0.30	9.24	—10.02
Nagpur	93.2	77.7	66	..	18.88	—10.58
Chanda	93.5	75.0	70	..	19.06	—12.14
Raipur	90.8	77.9	86	..	21.62	—3.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	76.2	90	0.10	33.66	—18.29
Ratnagiri	88.1	72.7	89	1.13	45.62	—20.22
Marmugoa	78.0	72.9	95	3.51	68.44	—14.94
Karwar	80.1	74.0	88	0.21	61.23	—28.98
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.0	73.7	66	..	4.08	—7.11
Ahmednagar	86.4	70.0	85	0.02	2.67	—7.54
Poona	82.0	68.4	83	..	12.13	—2.69
Sholapur	94.4	69.7	84	1.87	8.62	—7.83
Bijapur	88.6	69.1	92	0.65	6.38	—0.70
Belgaum	78.5	69.7	92	0.62	47.65	—4.40
Aurangabad	89.8	70.3	88	0.03	3.69	—11.09
Nizamabad (Indr)	94.9	70.5	83	2.40	18.24	—3.12
Hyderabad	91.7	74.4	84	2.88	11.96	—2.70
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	78.9	72.0	93	0.80	91.62	+3.90
Calicut	78.9	72.9	95	0.08	96.39	+20.72
Cochin	82.9	74.4	87	0.10	77.88	+18.05
Colombo	84.4	77.5	86	..	20.42	+5.53
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	91.3	76.2	98	0.50	7.54	—6.79
Bellary	91.5	71.9	73	0.04	0.94	—4.04
Cuddapah	86.2	72.3	95	2.49	6.74	—3.09
Madras	91.1	79.5	84	0.18	4.30	—3.88
Bangalore	76.8	66.8	88	0.18	5.17	—4.58
Coimbatore	85.5	70.1	86	0.18	3.23	—0.89
Trichinopoly	90.2	72.2	75	..	1.42	—28.6
Negapatam	86	77.5	70	..	1.38	—8.67

NDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th August 1920 was 30.608 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·1 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Simla message of August 14, says, information has been received in Bombay that Captain Carter, 11th Pioneers, has been treacherously killed by the Arabs in Mesopotamia. (A. P.).

A largely-attended public meeting of Saugor citizens was held on the 12th evening to protest against establishment of a big slaughter house at Ratona in Saugor District. A [illegible] resolutions opposing the proposal was passed. (A. P.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 14.

S S Garmula, Lyne, London.
S S Edward Woermann, Owen, Port Said.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Baron Fairlie, Bartram, Glasgow.
S S Dogra, Efliott, Sourabaya.
S S Nankin, Manley, London.
S S Burma Maru, Takamura, Kobe.
S S Warturm, Webb, Berkenhead.
S S Taroba, Sulivan, Durban, etc.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Lanka, Fakira, Calicut.
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Colaba, Nelson, Karachi.
S S Cooyanna, Holman, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Iran for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vigo for Hull etc.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 16th August 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.			
A Saigon Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
B Rajah	Calcutta	17-8	T M & Co
C/R Dogra	N F	25-8	T M & Co
G Helm	Bangkok	20-8	P F C o Co
G Lanka	Allepy	17-8	B E Collins & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Laughton Hall	Calcutta	N F	W & A G & Co
O War Cuta	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
Offside M			
Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
HARBOUR WALL.			
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	17-8	K N & Co
Sabermati	Marmagoa	18-8	K N & Co
Satranji	N F	N F	K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.			
1 Ferrara	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
2 C Durham	Marmagoa	19-8	K N & Co
3 C Harrkow (Boats)	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
4 Barala	Bushra	20-8	M M & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	M Italiana
7 Kowelt	Aden	16-8	T M & Co
8 Vigo	Hull	N F	P & Co
9 Glenlyon	Antwerp	16-8	T M & Co
10/11 Orissa	N F	N F	M M & Co
12/13 Ozarda	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	16-8	M M & Co
15 Lightning	Busra	18-8	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK			
2 Sirsa	Calcutta	19-8	M M & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5 Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Chindwara	N F	20-8	M M & Co
7 Australia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
9 Warna	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Handsvar	Bushra	N F	P & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	22-8	N M & Co
Offside 12 Gambhira	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
13 Patricia	Liverpool	19-8	K N & Co
14 Mantua	London	21-8	M M & Co
15 Lightning	Bushra	19-8	M M & Co

EXPORTS

August 16.

S S Muntua for London—30 bales cowhides Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman, 87 cwt dry chellies M Jafferbhoy, 750 cwt khismiss N Mamlal and Co., 2 cases sandle wood oil Thos Cook and Son, 93 bales woollen carpets Bonter and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—8 bales wool raw R Harakhchand, 250 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co., 200 bales cottonfly K Thaker and Co., 254 bales cottonfly Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co., 165 bales wool raw E Dossa and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow.—7 cwt heads and hoops of hoysheads H Bilmoria and Co. 2,199 cwt linseed oil R P Wggle and Co., 5,06[illegible] cwt cotton seed The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp—2,520 cwt [illegible]ed 3,180 cwt linseed bold Sandy and Co.

S S Protelli Bandera for Genoa—[illegible] bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Loyalty for Genoa—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hartmore for Hull—720 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Saigaon Maru for Hongkong—100 bundles cloves M Jaffrbhoy.

IMPORTS

August 16.

S S Lightning from Busra, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—23 bundles specie, 29 bales wool, 20 bales silks, 78 bags yalls, 27 bags Altari, 6 bundles reed, 5 cases shells, 125 bags raisins, 9 bags almond seed, 188 bags almonds, 451 bags sardins, 21 bales 4 cases cotton piecegoods, 5 cases biscuits, 144 robbins copra, 15 cases beer, 3 cases brandy, 8 cases toilet soap, 491 bags wet dates, 2,371 bags dry dates, 5,213 bags wheat, 784 bags bajree, 525 bags barley, 806 bags rice, 100 bags gram.

S S City of London from Glasgow, Killick Nixon and Co.—23 cases cotton reals, 3 cases cotton hanks, 14 bales cotton cloth, 196 bales 322 cases cottons, 28 bales 2 cases cotton yarn, 52 cases 3 bales woolens and cottons, 28 bales jute cloth, 10 cases reeds, 3,242 cases whisky

Economic & Financial Review.

RAILWAY TRIBUNALS.

BY "KASTODAS."

The raising by Railway companies of their rates and charges for the transport of passengers or for the transport of goods always gives rise to bitterness of feeling on the part of the commercial community. To give over such a power to railway companies even though such increases may be within the legal maximum fixed by the law is to perpetrate a serious injustice on the trading and industrial interests of the country. It is because of this that the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants have addressed a memorandum to the Rates Advisory Committee and the Ministry of Transport, pointing out that the statutary maxima may be fixed in the first instance at, say, 15 per cent in excess of the standing rates which may be adopted on the advice of the Committee. Within the limits of these statutory maximum it is proposed that future variations from the rates, charges and commissions fixed on the advice of the Committee should be subject to certain provisions. The principal provisions are that there must be a sort of a tribunal of appeal to whom any trading interests can make complaints if it is found that the rates or charges of a particular railway company are excessive and ought to be reduced. The Tribunal shall in this case determine the amount of reduction to be made in the rates or charges or the terms of the conditions to be imposed and the rates or charges or the altered conditions shall come into operation so soon as it has been approved by the Tribunal. The next provision is that there must be a notice given of the railway company's desire to increase directly or indirectly and rate or charge and that such a notice must be given to the secretary of the tribunal and to representative bodies, named in the Ministry of Transport Act and by advertisement in the "London Gazette." Such salutary checks on the powers of railway companies to enhance their rates are to the benefit and interest of the commercial community. It is high time that such checks were introduced in this country and Tribunals consisting of representatives of railway companies and commercial interests constituted by the Government. Only recently the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company increased 3rd class rates on their metre guage section, and it is likely that increases may be effected on other sections also. The companies concerned may have very valid reasons for increasing their rates, and charges looking to the present high prices of all railway materials and stocks and huge increases which have been made recently in the wages of their workmen. An ordinary man in the street, however, does not know all such minute details and at once rushes to the conclusion that there is zoolum on the part of the railway companies. Whether the view of such an ordinary man in the street is correct or whether Railway companies are right in effecting increases it would be the best thing if there was an independent and impartial tribunal to go through all such matters and to give their decisions one way or the other. It would eliminate bitterness of feeling in the relations of Railway companies with the public at large, and this would be no small gain to our future progress.

Vagaries of Exchange,

Mr. Gillum, presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Bank of Bombay, referred to the vagaries of exchange and observed that the future course of exchange was at present difficult to forecast and it was dependent on a variety of factors, many of them complex. It must be a slow and difficult, process according to him, to establish a system ensuring a suitable gold exchange standard when many countries in the world have their exchanges violently up-set. There will not be much difficulty on the part of many people to agree with this cautious observation, specially when it is found that it was just the over-confidence of the Currency Committee in their prophetic powers which is at the root of all our currency troubles. Mr. Gillum admits that such numerous variation as was witnessed in the beginning of this year between the maximum attained by the exchange and its minimum cannot but mean a serious inconvenience to the import as well as export trade of the country. As has been pointed out in these columns several times it was not only the export trade which was crippled by the vagaries of exchange but also the import trade, effects on which will be felt to a marked degree now when goods contracted for at a high exchange will be coming in and remittances will have to be sent at an exchange much below the original figure. The Government, despite the protests all-round are seriously thinking of introducing and passing into law a measure at the next Simla Sessions providing for change in the standard ratio between the sovereign and the rupee. Mr. Gillum well suggests that Government should send the draft Indian Paper Currency Amendment Bill to the various Chambers of Commerce and invite further discussion before attempting to pass it into law. It is a salutary principle that he puts down when he observes that no preliminary investigation should be spared when questions arise regarding expansion of note issue in the composition of paper currency reserve. One wonders in connection with the concluding portion of Mr. Gillum's speech regarding the Central Bank as to why the commercial community has not yet been consulted with regard to the Bill which the Government of India postponed at the Delhi Session, specially in order that time may be given to representative commercial bodies to express their opinion.

Our Artificial Currency System,

Mr. B. F. Madon delivered a very interesting lecture on the Indian Currency System at the Sydenham College of Commerce last week. With his usual lucidity he traced the evolution of our currency system. He pointed out that the basic nature of this system was its artificiality. This is illustrated by the fact that the Council Bills and Reverse Councils which form an essential part of our system and to which several of our Currency abuses are to be traced do not exist in the true Gold Standard countries and only find place in the artificial system imposed upon this country, namely a gold exchange standard system. Under this system gold is not allowed to come to India and vice versa in adjustment of trade balances but is drawn to a central reservoir in London. This artificial system makes it necessary for India to have two paper currency warehouses, one in India and another in London, but with the warrant (note) issue office in India only. If we had natural gold standard there would have been no need for interference of the Secretary of State in Currency matters. The gold would come to India and go into the paper currency chest and the warrants (notes) would be issued against it here. This artificial system is expressly devised to keep gold from coming to India and it is this which makes Councils and Reverse Councils necessary. There will be several interesting questions before the Reformed Indian Legislative Assembly, but it is doubtful if there will be any more interesting questions than Imperial Preference and our Currency System. With regard to the latter our representatives must see that India is placed at an early date on a basis of an open exchange as is the case with all Self-Governing countries. Our trade must be regulated by a free and unrestricted movement of precious metals, and all tinkering and tampering with the Currency and Exchange of the country either in support of particular interests or through colossal ignorance of the needs of the situation should for all times be tabooed. In short the gold exchange standard should now go and be replaced by a genuine gold standard. If India sells her commodities to foreign countries she should be in a position to dictate the terms of getting her payments for the same. She should be asked to accept payments as dictated by the foreign buyers. America is at present a creditor country and the way in which she makes all the debtor European powers dance to her tune is extremely interesting to a people like us who, though in the position of creditors, are bereft of all powers for laying down terms and conditions to our debtors.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 13th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indians	..
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	28.44
Egyptian F G.F. Sakels	70.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.40
Jan.	29.10
Mar.	28.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	30.03
Jan.	28.83

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Aug. 13th

Months:	To-day's price
Aug:	24.86—16
Sept:	23.76—24
Oct.	22.84—24
Nov.	22.23—21
Dec.	21.70 —18
Jan.	21.43—17
Feb:	21.13 —15
Mar.	20.83—15
April	20.57—15
May:	20.32—14
June:	20.10—15
July	19.88—16

Tone:—Quiet.
Manchester Market:—Slack.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th

M.G: Bengal Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	10.25
" " Fine	10.75
" No 1 Oomra Good	15.50
" " " Fully Good	16.50
" " " Fine	17.10
" Broach Good M.G.	19.60
" " " "	20.10
" " " "	20.60
" Broach Good	9.32
" " Fully Good	10.07
" " Fine	10.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London. Aug. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	60,000
" Imports	41,000
" Stock	1,105,000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,000
Water Twist	4/2
Printers Cloth	54

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Aug. 13th

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	33,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	28,000
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	716,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	759,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 13th:

Rents 3%	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	29 1/4
" 2 months hence	29

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying steady.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	112/11
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	46 1/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	54 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 3 %	46
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	59.25

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74½
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£52

London, Aug. 14th.

Bentes 3%	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	29 1/4
" 2 months hence	29 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	112/11
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	46 1/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	54 3/4
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 3 %	46
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	59.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74½
Honkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 13th

Funding Loan 4%	£68 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£77 3/4
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

London, Aug. 14th.

Funding Loan 4%	£68½
Victory Loan 4%	£77½
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 13th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Sellers	94
Australian—61lbs. Sellers	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£31½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£29½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Aug.-Sept. a/c Sellers	£39
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£36
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Paid	£13
Torla Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	30½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	87
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	87
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	87/6
Tone:—Very quiet.	
Java holders less firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Value	1/10½
Tone:—Steady.	

London, Aug. 14th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Sellers	94
Australian—61lbs. Sellers	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,670,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30
Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. a/c Sellers	£38
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug. Sellers	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£13½
Torla Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	30½
Corrugated Sheets	53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	87
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	87
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	87/6
Tone:—Very Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers	1/10½
Tone:—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 16.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 442 for Fully Good Broach August and advanced to Rs. 444. Fine Oomra September was easier owing to rumours of rain upcountry and there were sellers at Rs. 258. F. G. Bengal September was also easier at Rs. 208. Broach remained steady at Rs. 433 to Rs. 444 and a 3 p.m. was Rs. 443. The bazaar closed at Rs. 443½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 444, advanced to Rs. 446½ and closed at Rs. 446½.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand from exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	Aug.		446
Fully Good Bengal	September		211
Fine Oomras	September		260
Good Southerns	Aug.		455
" "	Sept-Oct.		430

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 16TH AUG. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	208
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	446
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	258

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description:	Super fine.	Fine:	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	245	220	195	Ready:
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	245	220	195	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	357	272	237	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	392	357	327	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	357	322	285	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	475	455	440	"
M.G. P. Americans	..	..	..	..	"
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 16th Aug. 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21.42 10.83
May—June—July—August.
20.33
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
22.84

New York—New Orleans:

Jan.	29.62
Mar.	28.60
Oct.	30.84
Dec.	30.00

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—July. 444.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal	Open	262
Do.	Close	..
Oomra	Open	258
Do.	Close	..

Our opinion. The ready market continues remaining steady and having enquiry from the exporters. The forward remains steady on having no business passing at large.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 16th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/2
Bank Demand	1/10 9/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	438
American Dollars	297
Honkong "	226½
Shanghai	371½
Japan	152
Singap	125

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 16th 1920.

	per lb:	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 6 6
Sapurji	No. 10½	0 15 6
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 8 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 16th 1920.

	Per md:	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/6	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1¾	80 0 0
Do.	1½	81 0 0
Do.	2	81 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 16th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	85 0 0
Do	1½	86 0 0
Do.	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		..
Panchtoka joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		57 0 0
Brass Barrs		30 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 16th 1920. 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	7 13 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	7 13 0
" Karachi Rangia	54 0 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18 10 0	17 4 0
" Thin	16 0 0	16 10 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	92 8 0	18 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	84 0 0	17 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	71 0 0	15 0 0
" Black	85 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	16 0 0
Mowrasseed	7 8 0	8 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 4 0
Cottonseeds	31 0 0	4 14 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 10 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 14 3
Linseed May	15 14 0
Linseed Sept.	17 2 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22/14/-
Bar Silver ready Rs. 109/8/-

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10-5/8.
D D on London 1/10-11/16.
Credit 3 Mst D/a 1/11-3/8.
D D on ParisFrcs 440.
Credit 3 Mst D/a Frcs 510.
T T on Japan Rs. 143.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate 8 3.64½.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 50.
London Silver Spot D 59/2.
London Silver Forward D 59/3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 84
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58/12.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cen, Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON.

Ah Advance 2780; Bombay Dyeing 3640; Colaba Land 3240; Currimbhoy 1037/8; Finlay 1435; Kohinoor 3920; M Petit 5400 N; New Great 1050; Pearls 1322/8; Simplex 900 xrt; Swadeshi 5500; Alliance Cotton 415; Century 1310; Coorla 2875; David 1817/8; Ind Malwa 635 xd; Luxmi Cotton 3500; Meyer Sassoon 415N; New City 950N; Phoenix 1090 xd; Standard 3260; Tata Mill 2500; Bombay Cotton 1270; Central India 5460;; Crescent 725 1/8; Fazulbhoy 1835; Hastoorchand 2340; Mathuradas 1250 xrt; Morarji 6100; Pabani 660 N; Shapurji 453/8; Swan 1470; Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 900; B Burma N I 250 pr; B Flour 3350 N; Ind Cement 4[illegible]5; Port Canning 750; Tata Hydro 1065; Alcock 885; Bt Burma Pet 17/8; B Steam 480; Katni Ordy 250; Tata Iron Ordy 160; Tata Oil 325; B Burma 735 xd; B Tramway 940; Bundi Cement 45; Katni Defd 1325; Tata Iron Defd 910; B I G Ins 8/ pr.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd Dholka 10½; Cen Prow Rly 91; Sindh Light Ry 125 xd; Ahd Prantij 55; Hoshiarpur 67; Upper Sindh 82 xd; Amritsar patti 94; Sialkote 70 xd; Tapti Valley 577/8.

HIGH COURT,

APPELLATE SIDE.

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

GUILTY INTENTION OR KNOWLEDGE

QUESTION OF LAW

Rajaram Bhawanishanker and Nagarbhai Tulsibhai

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused were convicted on a trial, held by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaira, of an offence under sections 109 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced Rajaram to suffer one year's rigorous imprisoment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo six month's further rigorous imprisonment and Nagarbhai to suffer six month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo three month's further simple imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence passed against both of them by remitting the senence of fine. The sentence of imprisonment was confirmed.

The facts are briefly the:—

The case for the prosecution was that accused No. 1 Rajaram was unwilling to vacate possession of the house belonging to complainant Bai Dhiraj, a young widow of Dakore and intending to arm himself with a document which would enable him to resist a suit for possession concocted the rent note Ex. Z, entering into conspiracy therefore with the writer accused No. 2 Nagarbhai Tulsibhai and the attesting witness Maganlal Nathabhai.

On the other hand the case for the defence was that the rent note was executed with the acquiescence of the complainant Bai Dhiraj and in her presence. That the execution took place on the 14th of June 1919 but that registration was delayed for some reason or other and that on the 17th of June when accused No. 1 took it for registration to the Sub-Registrar's office, the complainant Whiraj who had meanwhile repented of the transaction suddenly appeared in the Sub-Registrar's office disclaimed her consent to the execution and protested against the registration.

Justice Shah after stating the facts of the case observed:—

"Two points have been urged in support of his application on behalf of accused No. 1 Rajaram Bhavanishankar. First it is urged that one of the essential conditions required under Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code for fabricating false evidence is that there should be an intention on the part of the person fabricating the document that such document so appearing in evidence may cause any person who, in such judicial proceeding, is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding. It is urged that this condition is not satisfied in this case and is not capable to being satisfied as the documen said to have been fabricated would be inadmissible in evidence. Secondly it is urged that there was no judicial proceeding in existence at the time and nothing to show that there was any judicial proceeding contemplated at the time and that therefore it could not be said that in was intended that the document in question should appear in evidence in ajudicial proceeding, or that the document was fabricated for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding.

As regards the first point the whole argument is based upon the proposition that the document in question, which is a rent note, is inadmissible in evidence, and certian decided cases have been referred to in support of the further proposition that in case the document fabricated is inadmissible in evidence the las condition required under Section 192 cannot possibly be satisfied. I am however unable in this case to accept the first proposition that the document is inadmissible in evidence. The document purports to be a rent note executed by accused No. 1 in favour of Bai Dhiraj and as such it contains an admission against the interest of the person purporting to execute it. Accused No. 1 admits therein that he is a tenant. He admits his liability to pay certain annual rent. In my opinion it is an entirely unfeasible position that this document could not be admitted in evidence, because it would be an admission by the accused No. 1 in his own favour. As I take this view as to the admissibility of the document in question, I do not consider it necessary to examine the further part of the argument which is based upon certain decided cases, and I express no opinion thereon. I feel quite clear that the first contention must be disallowed.

A REASONABLE INFERENCE.

As regards the second contention it is true that no judicial proceeding was pending at the time. It is also true that no notice was given by Bai Dhiraj threatening to take any judicial proceeding against accused No. 1. But it is clear from the evidence that Bai Dhiraj then insisted upon accused No. 1 vacating the house and for one reason or other the tenant was anxious to hold on to the house. Under these circumstances it is quite a reasonable inference that in case of his refusal to vacate, there would be an ejectment suit by Bai Dhiraj against him, and the only reasonable purpose for which the document which accused No. 1 took the trouble of getting registered could be said to have been intended is its us in a judicial proceeding which might be initiated against him. It is not essential for the purpose of Section 192 that there should be any judicial proceeding pending at the time of the fabrication. It is enough that there is a reasonable prospect of such a proceeding having regard to the circumstances of the case and that the document in question is intended to be used in such a proceeding. The fabrication in the present case satisfies the requirement of Section 192 as to the intention to use the document in a judicial proceeding. I have no doubt that both the Lower Courts are right in holding that accused No. 1 intended that this document should be used in a judicial proceeding.

Lastly on his behalf it was urged the the finding of the Lower Appellate Court on the evidence was largely based upon probabilities. But having regard to the reasons given by the learned Sessions Judge in support of his finding it is clear that it is based upon evidence and in revision we must accept the finding that Bai Dhiraj never consented to allow accused No. 1 to continue as a tenant and never consented to the rent note being executed by accused No. 1 in her favour. There is no doubt therefore as to the correctness of the conviction of accused No. 1.

SENTENCE ON ACCUSED NO. 1 REDUCED.

As regards the sentence it seems to me that practically nothing was done in respect of this document. The whole thing came to be known before accused No. 1 could make any of use of the document, and in view of all the circumstances connected with the case I am of opinion that the sentence may properly be reduced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

I would accordingly confirm his conviction and reduce the sentence to regorous imprisonment for six months.

As regards accused No. 2 Nagarbhai Tulsibhai he is a professional writer of documents and undoubtedly wrote the rent note in question. Beyond the general suggestion that he is on friendly terms with accused No. 1, there is no evidence in the case to show that at the time he wrote this document he had any guilty intention or knowledge. Such a document might well be written by a person in the position of accused No. 2 either at the instance of Bai Dhiraj or of Rajaram accused No. 1. Apart from the defence which he has made in this case, there is nothing in the evidence to prove any guilty intention on his part. The lower Appellate Court has confirmed his conviction on the ground that he stated in his defence that the document was written at the instance of Bai Dhiraj. This defence is found by the Lower Appellate Court to be false and must be accepted as being false for the purposes of this application. I do not think however that his making such a false defence, when he was being jointly tried with accused No. 1 is a sufficient basis for supplying the lacuna which undoubtedly exists in the prosecution case so far as accused No. 2 is concerned. The explanation, which is offered by an accused person under Section 342, is after all to explain the evidence against him, and in the present case I do not think that really there was any evidence against accused No. 2 to show his guilty intention. Under these circumstances I do not think that it would be fair to press the false explanation offered by him at the trial, against him to the extent to which it has been pressed by the Lower Appellate Court. The Lower Appellate Court took in my opinion a reasonable view as to the case of accused No. 2 and should have taken the same view of the position of accused No. 2. In his case. I do not think that the charge is established.

ACCUSED NO. 2 ACQUITTED.

I would therefore set aside his conviction and sentence, acquit him and direct his bail bond to be cancelled."

Mr. H. C. Coyoji with Mr. G. N. Thakor appeared for the first accused; Dr. Dhrajlal K. Thakore with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the second accused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhavdas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard.

587-20—Tyabji D and Co, Kalianji Mulji v Deokram Kaya, Madhowji K and Ch-

1225-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.

1229-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.

1329-20—N C Dalal, Juvanmal Indumal a firm v Mathuradas Bhawandas a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

168-20—Jamsetji R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Varjivandas Hirji and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co.

724-80—Shroff and V, Nadirsha Hormusji Bombaat v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daphtary F and D.

1108-20—Kanga and S, Dr Burjorji Sorabji Shroff v Gowrumiya Bapumiya Jaub and anr, Dastur and Co.

1158-20—Matubhai J and M, Iswarbai Jesingbhai v Motilal Kalidas Javeri, Bhai K and G.

279-20—Vachha and Co, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v Ratilal Chhaganlal, Forbes and Co.

3044-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.

1131-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Cl, Captain and V.

651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL,

C C 424-20—Amar and M, Messrs Vakil Bros a firm v Messrs Tricumji Jivandas a firm, Kanga and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

28-17—Mehta L and Co, Salebhoy Mahomedalli Patheria v Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw, Daphtary F and D Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1450-19—Mulla and Mulla, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v M H Boga and ors, Jehangir M and S, Part heard 15-7-20.

1277-15—Matubhai J and M, Khimji Bhojraj v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla & M.

1273-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1038-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.

1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3082-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithibai widow. Edg G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.

1528-19—Khandvalla and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and D.

1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chhaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.

1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Dossabhai and Co a firm v Meghji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1612-19—Purnanand and Cl, C Nagardas Manilal a firm v Bhanji Hurji and Co a firm, Dikshit M and Co.

1273-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla & M.

1278-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M

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1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohan

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18.

Ordinary General Meeting of Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia, Ltd., 359-61, Abdul Rehman St., 3 p.m.

Lecture by the Hon. Mr G. S. Curtis on "The Development of Bombay," the Empire Theatre.

DOMESTIC OCCURRNCES.

DEATHS.

MODY.—Mr. Nusserwanji Nowroji Mody, son of Mr. Nowroji Kekobad Mody, and proprietor of the Franco-India Trading Co., 373 Hornby Road, Fort, died at his residence, Bazar Gate Street, at 4-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 16th August. British and French papers please copy.

LAUD.—Madhaurao Ganpatrao Laud died on Friday August 13th at 6-30 p.m. at Laud House, Girgaon. Deeply mourned by his relations and friends.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rate on the 14th instant was 364½.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL STEAMER.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the outward mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Sunday was 118 as against 165 on the corresponding day last year and 73 in the year before last. There was one attack from cholera, one attack and one death from palgue.

DADAR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

An urgent meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held at 21 Goregaenkar Buildings, Dadar, tomorrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the changed constitution, and to consider some other important quesions.

BHANSALE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

It is intended to organise the Bhansali Volunteer Corps. Those who are desirous to enlist their names as volunteers are requested to send in their names and addresses to Mr. Atmaram Sewak Lall, Pydownie on or before the 31st instant.

A MASS MEETING OF MUSSALMANS.

Under the auspices of the Mussalmans of Chhatri Sarang Mohalla, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, will be held at Muzaffarahad Hall, Grant Road to-morrow at 8 a.m. (B.T.) to support the non-co-operation movement, when Hakim Moulvi Fazle Rahim Saheb Dehlvi will preside.

AVARICIOUS RENT COLLECTOR FINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Abdulla Khudabux, a rent collector in the service of Mr. Memon Karim Mahomed Chapra, was charged with recovering the excessive rent of Rs. 7-2 per month instead of Rs. 6-9, for two months from a tenant occupying a room in the premises belonging to his (accused's) master, situate at Moreland Road.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

DEATH FROM STABBING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Syed Abbas Syed Imam aged about 25, alleged to have been stabbed by Saleh a Negro boy.

It was stated that the deceased and Saleh Mahomed Abdul Rehman were quarrelling between themselves, when it is alleged Saleh took out a penknife and stabbed Abbas on the left side of the neck. He then threw away the knife and was running away when he was arrested. The deceased died in the hospital. Further enquiry was adjourned.

XORBITANT RENT COLLECTORS.

Nawagibai, widow of Kishanlal Shridhar Pandit, a bania lady owning a house at Man Malla Tank Road, Matunga, was charged by Rent Inspector Samant at the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. Khadalawalla with extorting exorbitant rent for three months from a tenant living in her premises.

It appears that instead of Rs. 14, the standardised rent, a sum of Rs. 15 was received from the tenant, every month.

The Magistrate finding that the rent was realised by the accused's Mehta and rent-collector, acquitted her and charged the latter instead. They both pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 respectively. He also ordered the excess amount to be refunded.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

ANOTHER ARMY TOURNAMENT.

There has been at present a big barn in boxing tournaments in Bombay. The boxing tournament which comes off at the attached section Cinema, Colaba, on Friday and Saturday nights is expected to give some excellent show. Entries have been already received from Poona, Delhi and Deolali and several champions have entered to take part in the contests.

The following weights have been entered for the competition:—

Fly weight 8—0 stones and under.
Light weight 9—9 stones and under.
Middle weight 11—6 stones and under.

In addition there will be several special 6 rounds contests.

The promoters have arranged to award Cups and Medals to winners and Runners-up. Seats can be booked at Wards and Co., Ltd.

CRICKET IN POONA.

A cricket match which was played on 14th between P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and Telegu Young Cricketers, Bombay, on the former's ground at Poona ended in a win for the former by 49 runs:

Scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pardeshi 0; Navale 32; Prof. Deodhar 18; Godbole 5; Joshi 38; Bhusari 35; Barne 27; Gupta 0; Chiplunkar 0; Dhadphale 10; Marhothe (not out) 2 extras 17; total 173.

TELEGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Kalewar 10; Setla 0; Makayal 13; Papala 37; Rantu 2; Swami 48; Shivram 2; Karad 3; Sakka 1; Packanath 3; Jadhav (not out) 1; extras 5; total 124.

STONE IN A TRAIN.

A BOY VICTIM.

Amarsi Rughar a Hindu lad of eleven, was travelling with his father in a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Viramgam Station on the 21st ultimo. When the train was starting from Viramgam he was looking out of the window and as soon as the train left the station he fell down in the compartment and said he was struck on the head by stone thrown by a boy from the roadside where a number of them were playing. On the 22nd idem when the train reached Grant Road Station Amarsi was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday night.

The cause of death according to the medical evidence was the abcess of brain resulting from a compound fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held on his body yesterday by Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner and a common jury, a verdict of death due to the abcess of brain resulting from the fracture of the skull apparently caused by a stone thrown at him whilst travelling in a train, was returned by the jury.

The police are making enquiries to arrest the culprit.

REMOVAL OF WATER PIPE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Rent Inspector Samant charged Abdulla Hussein Karimji a landlord, with having tampered with and removed a water pipe from his premises in order to compel a tenant to suit his house.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Dawoodbhoy Karimji, a tenant residing at the accused's premises had applied to the Controller of Rents to fix the rent of his room and consequently the rent was standardised by the Controller. Thereafter the accused who was displeased at this removed the water pipe attached to Dawoodbhoy's room. A complaint was then made to the Rent Controller who advised this prosecution to be launched.

The defence was that this was a false case, brought at the instance of Dawoodbhoy who owed the accused nine months' rent. Dawoodbhoy was himself a plumber and during the absence of the accused he had put an extra water pipe and when the accused returned to Bombay he took him to task whereupon Dawoodbhoy himself removed the pipe. The Municipal records too supported the defence story.

His worship on the evidence acquitted the accused.

SIX MONTHS FOR DISHONEST SERVANT

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Tonssaint charged Mahomed Kasam a butler, in the service of Captain J. L. M. Barrett, with the theft of Rs. 100.

The evidence showed that on Sunday last, the accused got into a hack Victoria at Kamatipura and drove up to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he left the gharry without paying the driver. The latter after waiting for some time informed a policeman who went up and saw the accused. The accused then pulled out a hundred rupee note and gave it to a friend of his to get it cashed. The policeman got suspicious at this and asked accused where he got it. He first said his master had given it to him and then said he got it from near his master's cot. His master, questioned by the policeman said he had lost a note of late and identified the note as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour. He admitted two previous convictions.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital on Saturday night an inquest was held by the Coroner and a jury regarding the death of Jarbanu Bai, wife of Godrej Irani. The evidence of Godrej showed that he had a tea shop at Sonapur Lane. On the 10th instant about 5-30 a.m. he went out when his wife and son were at home. On his return at 6-15 a.m. he found his wife suffering from burns and lying on the floor. He also found a Primus stove and a kerosine oil tin near her. The stove was not burning. His son too was burnt. The deceased who was conscious at the time said when she was putting oil in the burner as the light was dim, the flame burst into a blaze which set fire to her clothes. Her neighbours on hearing her cries came and put down the fire. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Saturday evening.

A verdict of death due to burns resulting from her clothes accidentally catching fire was returned by the jury.

BOY KILLED BY BOLTING HORSE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Abdulla Fidally, a boy of 10, who was knocked down by a horse which was bolting with the Victoria to which it was tied. The deceased was standing in front of a shop and he was knocked down and a wheel passed over him. He died in the G. T. Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Vasudeo B. Pimplikar is standing as a candidate for the coming election of the Provincial Council for the rural seat of Malkapur and Jalgaon (Berar) Taluka group constituency, on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

Khan Bahadur, Ardeshir Navroji, President, Belgaum Municipality and President, District Local Board Belgaum, is a candidate for election to the Council of State, on behalf of the Non-Mahomedan constituency of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. S. K. Bole is standing as a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council at the ensuing election on behalf of the Mahrathas and the allied castes.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were present at the races on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended a lecture on Bombay Development by the Hon. Mr. Curtis at the Council Hall on Saturday evening.

Captain D. Powell and Captain A. C. Edmonstone have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has left Government, House, Ganeshkhind.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Saturday morning.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY MEN.

ON STRIKE.

The Port Trust Railway porters have gone on strike since Saturday morning last. They number about 350. Their grievances are similar to those of the G. I. P. Railway and other men, for an increased allowance. An other of their grievances is that they are ing half a mile to and from twice a day. once in the morning and once in the evening when they go home. This means walking half a mile to and from twice a day. Then men complain that whereas other railways have raised the men's wages the Port Trust authorities have done nothing of the kind, although they had promised to do so.

SUPERIOR STAFF WANT PROTECTION.

The superior staff have been doing for the past three days duties carried on by the inferior staff. Finding it impracticable to do these multifarious duties due to assaults and threats, the superior staff have approached the manager with a request to relieve them of their present responsibilities and for providing protection when on and off duty and a sufficient staff to carry on the present day working.

TELEGRAM TO MANAGER.

A representative meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union held on Monday evening resolved that the following telegraphic message be addressed to the Manager B. P. T. Railway:—"Owing to assaults and threats, superior staff unable to continue inferiors staff's duties. Staff and protection on and off duty required."

SEQUEL TO "BELLA" APPEAL.

ACTION BY RANGOON PARSIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Aug. 16.

In response to notice issued by Messrs. Nanabhoy Merwanji Cowasji, a Trustee of the Parsee Trusts Rangoon, J. R. Saklat and five others, convening a public meeting of the Parsi community in Rangoon to consider what steps they should take to nullify the disastrous effects of the judgments of the Chief Court in the Bella appeal on the Parsee community at large and on their trusts in particular, a large gathering of Parsi Zoroastrians including a good proportion of ladies assembled at the Anjuman Hall yesterday morning. Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji was elected chairman. After a long explanation from the chair the following resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by able men with appropriate speeches and unanimously passed.

That the members of the Parsi Zoroastrian community of Rangoon in meeting assembled view with great concern the judgments of the Chief Court of Lower Burma in the Bella Appeal (No. 4 of 1919) and are finally of opinion that they should not be accepted as a final verdict and that in the best interest of the community steps should be taken to prefer an appeal to His Majesty in Privy Council.

Resolution 2.—That a committee be appointed toke all steps necessary to prosecute such an appeal from the said judgments of the Chief Court of Lower Burma to His Majesty in the Privy Council and to adopt all such steps and measures as may be deemed necessary to nullify the effects of the said judgments and to have the same revised in appeal and for all or any such purposes to appeal to the Parsi Zoroastrian community of Burma and the whole of India for necessary help and support.

Resolution 3.—That the meeting hereby appoints the following gentlemen to be members of the committee referred to in the previous resolution with power to add to their number and to appoint their chairman, secretaries and treasurers.

Names of members, Mr. N. M. Cowasji, Dr. R. Saklat, Messrs. P. D. Patel, B. S. Panthakee, Dr. J. Hosmasjee, Messrs. F. H. Sidhwa, D. A. Anklesaria and B. B. Unwala.

Resolution 4.—That the chairman be authorised to forward the above resolutions to the Press, to the trustees of the Bombay Parsee Panchayat and the other Anjumans of India for their information with a request for their sympathetic co-operation.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 16.

Under the auspices of the mechanical engineers of Akola, the Central Provinces and Behar a Mechanical Engineers' Conference will be held at an early date. In the meeting of the reception committee held on the 14th August, Mr. Dhundiraj Thengadi was unanimously elected president of the conference. The date will be published soon.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF GRADUATES.

A condolence meeting of all the graduates that have come here to attend the Convocation ceremony will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 9 p.m. to-day in honour of the death of Lok. Tilak.

Representative graduates from different parts of the presidency, wishing to take any active part in the proceedings should give in their names to "Poona Students" at the Home Rule League Office before 10 a.m.

MR EMANUEL'S CLIMB DOWN.

OT ENOUGH.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Emanuel's regret for having interfered in a matter which was within the competence of the Dharwar Municipality is not enough. He should be made to 'withdraw' the unwise words he wrote about Mr. Tilak. That alone will bring him to his senses.—Yours, etc.

K.

LATE MR. TILAK.

FRENCH PROFESSOR GRIEVED.

Alexander Gerald Keiner, Professor of Philosophy, Hendaye cables:—

I am deeply aggrieved at the death of Tilak the Great.

"Sinto Morte Tilak Principe Alexander Girald Keiner Filosofo Orador."

KENIA INDIANS' MESSAGE.

The Kenia Indian Association cables under date August 15, from Chania Bridge:—

"Shocking news Maharaj Tilak's death received; mourning; business suspended; please convey heartfelt condolence Maharaj's family."

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The students of the Fergusson College have issued an appeal to past students for funds to erect a marble bust of Lokmanya Tilak in the College Hall in memory of his activities for furthering the welfare of the institution.

STUDENTS AND MR. TILAK'S DEATH.

WHAT HAPPENED AT DHARWAR COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We understand all the private and Government Colleges in the premier city of the Presidency as well as Poona were closed on account of Lok. Tilak. At the Elphinstone College, not only it was closed, but the Principal himself presided over the condolence meeting of his students. The Principal of the new Karnataka College, Dharwar, however, refused to close his college, in spite of earnest and most respectful entreaties of the students. The result was that most of the students, including those of the hostel, kept away. When the Principal sent Prof. Maulvi and the hostel superintendent Mr. Kale, tried to induce the students to attend college even for a few minutes to answer the roll call, they refused point blank, saying they would gladly submit to the fine they were threatened with. Thus the Principal by his ill-advised action not only courted the gratuitous insult but has created much discontent amongst the students who by way of protest held a condolence meeting at the hostel and joined in a body the public condolence meeting held on the 9th instant. We hope however, this incident will teach the Principal, how to exercise better tact and wisdom, in his dealings with the students.

Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

MR. TILAK AND GOAN COMMUNITY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with pain the correspondence in your issue of the 14th instant under the heading of "Punishing Students."

That the general public may not consider that the suspension of the boys of the Goan Union School for ten days, in any way indicates the opinion of the community, I invite the attention of your readers to the following statements.

The Goan Community, like all Indians, deeply deplored the death of Mahratta leader. A large number of Goans attended the funeral procession. Some in their admiration and devotion actutlly went on the sands for a last look of the illustrious deceased.

A public meeting was held in Goa. This was attended by a large number of Catholics, Hindus and Mahomedans, and resolutions similar to those passed in other centres were adopted. All the Goa papers, in their obituary notices, lamented his death and dwelt at length, on the extraordinary qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Tilak. They revered his memory and praised his idomitable character.

In Bombay, the Community papers "Anglo-Lusiatano" "Amigo do Povo," the "Goa Mail," "A Luz" dedicated columns to dwell on the virtues, talents, self-abnegation, and intense patriotism of Tilak. In its current issue (14th of August) "O Amigo do Povo" alluding to the demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow for the great patriot, states that the Bombay Co operative Navigation Co., in its meeting of the 3rd of August, passed the following resolution:—

"This Board fully shares in the feeling of great and irreparable loss to the whole country in general and the company in particular by the sad death of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak and request the chairman to communicate the same to the family of the deceased."

The meeting was adiourned. Over 50 per cent. of the share holders in the above. Co are Goans, and most of the rest are from the Concan.

I have not come across a single Goan, who does not deeply feel the death of the founder of Nationalism in India, especially owing to the crisis through which this country is now passing.

Revd. Paes does not represent the feeling of the community. The suspension savours of Col. Frank Johnson's methods.—Yours, etc.,

JOAO PEQUENO.

Bombay Aug. 15.

SIMLA GOVT. PRESS STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The strike among the compositors of the Government Press, Simla, continues. Today some forty pressmen have joined the ranks of the strikers and so far there is no prospect of a satisfactory settlement. It is considered probable that more men may come out as there is general unrest among the majority of the employees.

A Silchar telegram, dated August 16 says: Gangadhar Goala, the victim in the K— rael shooting case is not dead but is still detained in the hospital.

TILAK AND BOMBAY GOVT.

"A GREAT OPPORTUNITY MISSED."

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The "Dnyanodaya", the well-known Christian Missionary journal, voices the public disappointment at the action of his Excellency the Governor in disallowing a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Tilak who was once a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Our contemporary observes:—"It is matter for profound thankfulness that the Non-Cooperation movement has so far proved unsuccessful and that the powers that we have acted so wisely in keeping hands off Mr. Gandhi, thus letting the movement 'kill itself in idleness.' It is, however, matter for profound regret that the Government of Bombay has not acted with equal wisdom, tact and judgment in relation to the passing of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak. For at least one hundred thousand people—one report says two hundred thousand—to assemble for the funeral of a popular hero and no representative of Government to be present is, to say the least, regrettable. More unfortunate still, in our opinion—for we have a consuming desire that Government shall stand well with the people—was his Excellency's refusal of the earnest request of seventeen non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to pass a resolution of condolence, the refusal being on the merely formal ground that it was 'out of order for want of notice.' We have differed as fundamentally as either our contemporary or the Government from the late Mr. Tilak but when we remember that despite all his defects, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first Indian scholar in Western India to set the self-sacrificing example of living on thirty rupees a month in order to help his people, when we remember that his 'purity of private life made him a model husband and father'—so ran a resolution of Bombay Indian women, and they ought to know—we say that a great opportunity has been missed by Government and others of identifying themselves with the feelings of the people."

BORHA'S HIGH PRIEST IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

His Holiness Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin, High Priest of Borah community arrived here by a special train this afternoon. He was given a very enthusiastic reception by a large concourse of his co-religionists and the general public. Among the prominent people present at the Railway station to receive his Holiness were the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Hon. Mr. Kamat, Hon. Sardar Moodliar, Mr. Shaik Yakub M.B.E., Oriental Translator to the Government, Mr. L. J. Apte, President, Poona City Municipality, and Mr. Jafferjee Abdulli, with whom the distinguished guest resides during his stay in Poona. His Excellency the Governor had kindly sent his car with Capt. Hon. Verney, A.D.C., and Capt. Balkrishna Rao, A.S.C. to receive the guest. A great procession through the decorated streets followed.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.

DUE TO INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

The Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association has received the following letter from the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

In reply to your letter No. 279, dated 19-7-20, I am desired by the Agent, to state that at present it is only proposed to raise the third class fares on the metre-gauge section of this Railway, with effect from 1st August, 1920, to bring them into line with the scale charged on the Broad Gauge. I would also mention that it may be necessary later on to raise the first and second class fares.

All Railways are faced with the prospect of an enormously increased and increasing expenditure. The high prices of all stores, Railway material and Rolling Stock, and the general enhancement of wages to all classes of staff have made it imperative on all railways to examine their position with a view to seeking ways and means of increasing revenue to meet, to some extent, the rapid growth of expenditure. We have therefore decided to raise, as a measure of immediate necessity, the third class fares on the metre-gauge section of this Railway as stated above.

MODEL MILLS, NAGPUR, LTD.

A new Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on an extensive scale has been just started in Nagpur in the Central Provinces which is one of the fairest and richest industrial centres in India. The authorized capital of the Company is two crores of rupees and the issued capital is one crore of rupees divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 210 each. The city of Nagpur has been especially selected for this Mill as the surrounding provinces and districts provide a large, remunerative and ever expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes. The Mill will be a large sized one. At present it will comprise about 50,000 spindles and 1,250 looms. Eventually the Mill will according to the Prospectus be equipped with 1,00,000 spindles and about 3,000 looms and will be one of the largest Mills in India. The head of the Agency Firm is the senior partner of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Co., Rai Bahadur Bisesardass Daga who is an Ex-officio Director of the Company. The Directors are the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. A. J. Raymond, the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, and Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who will be Managing Director.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WHO IS TO APPOINT MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER?

INFORMAL SITTING OVER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday.

POWER TO APPOINT MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation considered the eighth report of the Elections Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of giving preference to Indian candidates in making appointments in this Municipality and the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:—

"Out of the three issues raised, the Committee have in their report, dated the 12th February, 1920, made their recommendation with regard to one issue, viz., the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing Municipal officers whose minimum monthly salary exclusive of allowances is Rs. 500 and over. The Committee have now considered the remaining two points in consultation with the Commissioner. We beg to recommend that the Corporation should express an opinion that in making appointments to any posts in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors. As regards the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the Act need not be amended at present."

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved a proposition approving and adopting the Committee's report and directing that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the proposition.

DR. JAVLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment:—"That the Committee's report be approved and adopted and that with regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner the Corporation are of opinion that the present practice be continued."

Dr. Javle was of opinion that the question of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should be left to the decision of the reformed Corporation. He declared Government had given them the best of their Civilians.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir rose to a point of order, declaring that the amendment being of an identical character with the proposition could not be moved.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The discussion of this question was at this stage adjourned to enable the members to meet informally to discuss the Bombay Development Scheme. This informal meeting was not open to Press representatives.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time back the New English School of the Gokhale Education Society was dragged to the High Court to vacate the premises occupied by it at present. The decision was given on Friday the 13th instant. The school has to vacate the premises by the end of February 1921. Within six months the new building of the school which is proposed to be erected on Girgaum Back Road near Y.M.C.A. building must be made ready for occupation. A lac of rupees will be needed for the building expenses. I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to help us to save the situation.—Yours, etc.

T. A. KULKARNI,
Chairman,
G. E. Society.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

INDIAN ARMY IN MESPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

A press communique issued says:—

In view of the military situation which had arisen on the Euphrates, the Secretary of State for India asked at the beginning of July that reinforcements to the extent of one Infantry Brigade and a Battery of Field Artillery should be sent from India to Mesopotamia. This request was complied with and the reinforcement was subsequently increased to the Indian portion of a complete Division including one Brigade of Field Artillery. In view of later demands the Indian portion of a further Division including the British Infantry Battalion is being mobilised to reinforce Mesopotamia, though no actual orders for its despatch have yet been received. In addition, two railway companies of Sappers and Miners have been sent to that theatre from India to assist in repairing the damage done to the railway. The bulk of the leading Division has already sailed from Bombay and Karachi. The Field Artillery Brigade and the Battalion of British Infantry are units which were due to proceed to Mesopotamia during the coming trooping season in ordinary course of relief.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 17, 1920.

LORD SINHA.

Under section 3 of the Government of India Act of 1919—the statutory embodiment of Mr. Montagu's Reforms—"the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George (Madras) and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall each be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor in council, and in relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act". The presidencies and provinces will, in fact, be "governor's provinces". We publish elsewhere the announcement that the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointments of Lord Sinha and four members of the Indian Civil Service to be Governors of five newly created "Governor's Provinces". The selection of Lord Sinha will be received throughout the country with enthusiastic welcome and approval. Of his appointment and the benevolent motive which has evidently inspired it, we shall speak anon. Meanwhile, we draw the attention of the public to one or two salient and significant features of the new appointments. In the first place, it is noteworthy that of the five appointments, four go to the Indian Civil Service. Ever since the conception of Mr. Montagu's reforms, the complaint has been raised, on behalf of the Indian Civil Service, that its vested rights have been threatened, as though this unfortunate country was meant for the Indian Civil Service, and not the service for the country. And the history of Mr. Montagu's reforms is, in no small measure, the history of concessions to this illegitimate cry—with the inevitable result that the reforms have been truncated, if not wrecked, by the desire not to trespass too much on the preserve of power and privilege of the Civilian master of this country. That, however, is not all. To conciliate the "outraged" Civilian, his salary and his allowance have been substantially increased—and numerous sinecures and jobs have been created. And as the crowning gift comes the selection of four of them as Governors. So that the Indian Civil Service wins all along the line.

Section 3 of the Government of India Act of 1919 conveniently contains the significant provision that the governors of "governor's provinces" "shall be appointed after consultation with the Governor-General." And the Governor-General has exercised his privilege of consultation to the fullest satisfaction of his friends! We are, of course, not unmindful of the fact that two of those selected are already heads of the Provinces concerned. We entirely approve of the promotion of Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Edward Maclagan, though neither of them has yet fully realised the hopes that were raised when they were called upon to assume the responsibilities of their present posts. We approve of the promotion not because we agree that a minimum number of Governorships should be reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. On the other hand, we think it is time the principle were laid down that the Civil Service in India should be recruited on the same conditions as to service and prospects as the Civil Service in any other civilised country. It should be the reservoir which may supply expert permanent officials for carrying out the policy initiated by the Government rather than be a part of the Government itself. At any rate, it is essential that so long as we are blessed with Diarchy, the Civilian should not rise beyond the Executive Councillorship. Unless this is done it is futile to expect the rapid development of parliamentary government in this country. Exceptions, of course, there will have to be. And it is this consideration which must be the justification of the promotion of Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Edward Maclagan. Both are exceptions, one distinguished by his ability and tact, the other by his sympathy and his liberal tendencies. Two such appointments should have satisfied the ambition of the Civil Service. But that the Service should monopolise four out of five new governorships is not only a perpetration of a flagrant piece of jobbery, but a most dangerous precedent. The services of Sir Frank Sly and Sir William Marris, whatever they may be, could have been rewarded in other ways, but not by pitch-forking them into Governorships. Their selection may be a feather in the cap of the Civil Service, but it is an insult to the people of this country. Before the war when the country was regarded as Britain's "Dependency," there was, at least, a plausible excuse for depriving great Indians like Dadabhai Novroji, Pherozshah Mehta, Gokhale, Romesh Chandra Dutt, to mention only a few of them, of their birthright to be "Governors" of their own people. What excuse is there now that India is a "partner" in the Empire to cheat capable Indians of this birthright?

The "Leader" of Allahabad, writing before the appointment of Lord Sinha was announced, said: "It will be a concrete proof that the talk of partnership between the races is not mere moonshine." We heartily welcome Lord Sinha's appointment. We consider it as an honour to the country in so far as the appointment of the right man to the right place is an honour to the country. We sincerely congratulate Lord Sinha. But we cannot, we regret, consider Lord Sinha's appointment as something apart. And, therefore, we cannot enthuse over it. For, the announcement of his selection along with that of others illustrates the characteristic of our rulers. The Britisher, it seems to us, is always afraid, if not constitutionally incapable, of doing the right thing at the right moment or of doing it in a complete manner. He always either gives with one hand and takes away with the other or gives half-heartedly. In the selection of the new Governors these two tendencies are fully illustrated. By the appointment of Lord Sinha, a right principle, enunciated decades ago, is given effect to; but, as if the concession were too great, its effect is negatived by the hurling of an insult against the people. We cannot characterise the selection of Sir Frank Sly and Sir William Marris, in addition to that of Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Edward Maclagan, as anything less than an insult to the people. We mean no disrespect to the gentlemen concerned. For, we recognise that both of them are able Civilians. But we are here concerned with a principle. In the first place, the time is gone by when the Indian people could be satisfied merely by one test appointment. Secondly, are we to imagine that there are not Indians who could fill with greater success and distinction the offices to which Sir Frank Sly and Sir William Marris have been called? Is the man who was but four years ago a mere Inspector-General of Police to be considered fit to "govern" a province while able and distinguished Indians, with meritorious record of the service of the people, who, in other civilized countries, would be welcomed as Cabinet Ministers, are still to remain content with the solace that one among them has been vouchsafed this honour of being bracketted with such a versatile Civilian? One swallow does not make spring. Lord Sinha's selection is a great concession to the people. It is an honour to the country as well as the Government. But the people of India have outgrown the stage when they could be satisfied with only one Indian as a Governor out of seven. Whatever this fact may show, it is not "a concrete proof that the talk of partnership between the races is not mere moonshine." One to seven is not a fair proportion for an honourable and effective partnership. To tell the people of India that they are to be governed on the principle of partnership and to refuse to give them a fair proportion of governorships, is a great injury. But to ask them to accept a Sir William Marris as a "Governor" is to add insult to injury. For the rest, Lord Sinha's appointment, if it had been made four years ago, would have captured the imagination of the people. But the last four years have brought an unparalleled awakening to the people—a realisation of their strength and their capacities as well as their wrongs and humiliations. These four years have been like four decades, if not more. The appointment, therefore, while it will be welcomed by the people as a belated satisfaction of their claim, will hardly enthuse them. And the welcome will be marred by the keenest resentment engendered by at least two of the remaining selections.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND FIJI.

Occurrences in Fiji have once more illustrated the defenceless plight of Indians in the Empire, as also the readiness with which our Government accept the versions of those accused of oppression without adequate enquiry. The Fiji Government choose to describe Dr. Manilal as a malefactor and the Government of India lengthen their Gazette with republication of the libel. When some American missionary was convicted of murder under peculiar circumstances, the cables hummed with enquiries and even Reuter joined the discussion till the offer of a convincing statement by Government and the absence of counter-allegations, settled the question. The story of Jenkins' ear excited the jealous attention of the Government concerned and created a cry for justice that could not be ignored. In their normal stoicism over the plight of Indians abroad and the reports of maltreatment, Government are not wholly making a virtue of their own weakness. They publish papers supplied from Fiji and, like witnesses after church-marriages, they keep their peace for ever. Their latest publication in the Gazette is interesting. It reproduces a Fijian order expelling Dr. Manilal from certain provinces. Sir Cecil Dodwell has raked up an old ordinance from the dust-heap of decades. Under an Order of 1875, cited with much pomp and circumstance, Dr. Manilal has been deported. The offence of Dr. Manilal is that he fights against racial discrimination in the Fiji and insists on decent conditions of livelihood as the right of his fellow-countrymen. All the episodes counted to his damnation by the rulers—what is the use of the phrase "fellow-subjects of the King", when it means only sentimental humbug?—are subsidiary to the fact of his public championship of Indians.

Fifteen hundred Indians petitioned the Governor to rescind the order against Dr. Manilal—"which amounts to expulsion from this country." In the fight against oppression, the only solace of life is the appreciation and attachment of the people whose cause is defended. They say: "The simple thing is that, as we have stated, we do not want to live in this country without a proper leader to guide us and one who safeguards our interests." For them to remain exploited and inarticulate, would be material misery and disgrace. The petitioners next ask Government to prosecute Dr. Manilal instead of resorting to the mean and cowardly device of deportation. The Governor, in a reply of virulent abuse, shirks the demand and says that Dr. Manilal "deceived" the people. And it is the people who are "deceived" who petition for his release! Arrogance and lust of power weaken the gift of commonsense. In his explosive mood the Governor continues: "If petitioners knew all that the Government knows about him, they would rejoice at his departure." If the Government had a scrap of sustainable evidence they could have produced it for a conviction; but rather than test it, the Governor is discreet enough merely to brag of its prodigiousness. The only evidence he has given is that of the bully-style of Government. What do Indians say as to the real character of the persecution? They say: "In the absence of a prosecution against him, we are inclined to think that it is because he might be an undesirable person in the estimation of the European community and the Government of this country, in advocating our cause." Dr. Manilal is an educated man and he did not stick to the station and views proper to a "cooly-community." Then the petitioners say that they would stop work in protest. In reply we have the inevitable word "intimidation." It is not a rare experience even in India to hear this word exclaimed by our masters. Tell them of any consequence, be it ever so simple as the fact that lack of food would be followed by death, they take it as an affront to their majesty and show the fist against the exponents of supposed intimidation. The planters as also the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, have drawn their capital twice over, but not without the aid of the very community which the Governor invites to go if they happen to be discontented. Repatriation means deportation and it is not punishment proportioned to the offence of "discontent". What the Fiji Government offer is stern repression of the kind bewailed by Mr. Georges who once unearthed the iniquities of a certain part of Africa.

Frankly the door of mercy is shut in Fiji and Indians can only chafe at the position and attitude of their Government to secure redress. But why should the Government be fatuous enough to publish, as if they believed the moral of it, a copy of the loyalist declaration from fifteen Punjabis? They express, poor fellows, their loyolty to the King-Empreor, and to the British Empire—which is probably a separate matter. They disapprove of disturbances and say they never attend "meetings". The Government seem to prize it as a great counter-blast, though they say nothing of Dr. Manilal and the propriety of ruining him without trial. We are not unfamiliar with the production of this variety of document, but for every signatory who is silent about Dr. Manilal's persecution, there are a hundred who protest. Dense and devoid of humour, the Government have published this puerile and irrelevant declaration to show the approval of the wise and the discreet. We say emphatically that these threats and manoeuvres deepen the indignation of India and complete the discredit of pronouncements from Fiji; we cannot trust them, and we resent the haughty demand to quit as a punishment for discontent. The tale of our humiliation, becoming longer with each day, should make the stoutest loyalist despair of safety within the Empire.

LABOUR AND ITS FUTURE

Labour is coming to its own in India. Too long have the workers of this country suffered untold miseries in silence. Too long have they lived the lives of men who lack all the comforts of existence, of men who lack even the ordinary necessaries of life, facing starvation on the one hand and perpetual penury on the other. When "the masses" of India are decimated in millions by the ravages of a single epidemic; when they live in huts and chawls which, as Lala Lajpat Rai pointed out at the great meeting of workers in Chinchpoogly, are not fit for beasts of burden; when small children are made to work at tiring jobs in congested factories; when even women can obtain no protection from ruthless exploitation,—it is time for those who have the good of their country at heart to realise that there must be something fundamentally wrong in the system which perpetuates poverty on the one hand and allows the accumulation of immense riches on the other. All the misery of the workers in India seems in the eyes of some to be the result of the folly and ignorance of "the masses." Others appear to believe that all is well in this best of all possible worlds; and that if the average age of an Indian is less than twenty-five years and if disease and famine have become endemic in India it is but the fault of the workers or the Nemesis ordained by Providence. Their's is a profound delusion. The history of mankind shews that the wealth of the world being the product of the application of human labour to land has never been adequately shared by the real producers themselves. The system under which we live is a system of land monopoly which by keeping the worker from the soil and from the appropriation of the products of the soil, creates unemployment to such an extent that wages are always brought down to the level artificially created by the constant threat of the unemployed to accept the lowest terms. This is the root cause of the evil of low wages. This is also the root cause of the evils of the present system. Lala Lajpat Rai was undoubtedly right when he said that there can be but one result of this system, namely, that the poor should grow poorer and the rich richer. However there is a way out of this difficulty. Labour unorganised can do nothing. Labour as an organised force can certainly succeed in achieving its emancipation. Indian Labour must organise; and the right way to organise is to proceed on the well-known lines marked out by Labour in Western countries, learning by its mistakes as well as by its achievements. The messages from Great Britain, addressed to the workers of India, which was published yesterday, speak for themselves. There is a strong feeling among European workers that as far as Labour conditions are concerned there are no national barriers and no national divisions. In fact the workers of the West are anxious for the welfare of the workers of the East, realising in the words of Lord Robert Cecil that bad labour conditions in one country inevitably affect labour conditions in all countries. Proofs of this international solidarity of the world's workers, if proofs are needed, are plentiful. For instance during the last few days alone the Seamen's International has declared itself in favour of a general strike for the prevention of future wars. The Miners' International, under the championship of Mr. Robert Smillie, passed a resolution at Geneva to the same effect. Over the Irish question, over the Russian question, British Labour has spoken with a resonance which is compelling the attention of Allied statesmen. And now the men and women workers of Great Britain send their fraternal greetings to the workers of India and hope that its efforts at emancipation will achieve the success merited by those who have suffered long under the strain of a cruel system. We commend this spirit to the unions which will assemble shortly under the auspices of the First All-India Trade Union Congress, for Labour has no country. Labour must organise, Labour must gain in solidarity, Labour must achieve final success, if the future is not to be a future of darkness and dire misgiving but one of hope, light and prospeity.

Notes of the Day.

Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

We understand that, as a result of the most insistent request of his many friends, the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has been persuaded to agree to stand as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of this city. This will naturally involve Sir Chimanlal's resigning the high office of a High Court Judge. Sir Chimanlal's presence in the Legislative Assembly will, doubtless, be a great and invaluable accession of strength to the popular cause. We congratulate Sir Chimanlal on the decision that he has taken.

The New English School.

Regrettable though the decision of the High Court may be requiring the New English School, Bombay, to vacate its present premises by February next, it might be turned into a blessing for the institution if those public-spirited and philanthropic citizens of the city, who have the interests of education at heart, come forward in time to extend a helping hand to this deserving institution and enable it to tide over the crisis. The public are sufficiently well aware how this School, conducted by the Gokhale Education Society, has, within the few years of its existence, risen to be one of the premier educational institutions in the city. Unless, within the next six months permanent quarters are found for the School, it will be threatened with extinction and all the good work it has so far accomplished may go for nothing. It will be an indelible blot on the patriotism and philanthropy of this city if nothing is done to avert the catastrophe. The chairman of the Gokhale Education Society, whose appeal we publish elsewhere, asks for no more than a lakh of rupees to enable the Society to house the School in a building of its own. Half a dozen citizens, not to say a single individual, in this city of overflowing riches, can, if they are so inclined, very easily find the amount needed. Is it too much to expect that the appeal of the Society will not go in vain?

ABOLITION OF BRIDGE TOLLS IN SIND

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Last year's visit by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Province of Sind had various important results. There arose out of it also a number of minor results which, whilst possibly not heard of outside Sind, were of considerable moment to the people of Sind.

For example, during the visit the Sukkur Municipality drew His Excellency's attention to the inconvenience caused by the levy of tolls on the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur. Tolls have been levied by the North-Western Railway ever since the construction of this bridge in 1889. His Excellency promised to consider the matter, and, after consultation with the local officers, the Railway Board was addressed, and asked to take steps for the abolition of the tolls. The Railway Board expressed itself as being willing to meet the wishes of the Bombay Government in this matter, providing a suitable compensation were paid annually to the North-Western Railway toward the cost of the upkeep of the roadway.

With a view to removing a long standing cause of hardship to the public, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to accept this condition, and the Railway Board have accordingly issued orders for the abolition of the tolls with effect from 1st July, 1920.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned at the instance of the Syndicate of the Madras University, a transitory regulation for holding of another examination for Intermediate in Arts and B.A. degree examinations and B.A. (honours) preliminary examinations in October 1920.

LORD SINHA AS GOVERNOR.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORSHIPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the folllowing appointments to take effect as soon as those parts of the Government of the Government of India Act 1919, which relate to the local Governments in India are brought into operation in the early part of next year:—

To be Governor of the United Provinces:—Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

To be Governor of the Punjab:—Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

To be Governor of the Central Provinces:—Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I.

To be Governor of Bihar and Orissa:—Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C.

To be Governor of Assam:—Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.

With His Majesty's approval the present Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will continue in office on the introduction of the new scheme of Government under the act of 1919.

LORD SINHA.

Born in 1864, Satyendra Prasanha Sinha has made a unique record among his countrymen of occupying the highest offices in the State open to Indians. Having attained distinction as a Law student in England (1881-86), Mr. Sinha studied French, German, Spanish and Italian, travelled extensively on the Continent and returned to India in 1886. By the end of 1900, Mr. Sinha, through sheer talents and capacity, came to be recognised as one of the leaders of the Calcutta Bar. In 1903, he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Government of Bengal. In 1906 he officiated as Advocate-General, being the first Indian to rise to that post in Calcutta and in 1908 his appointment was made permanent. He was the first Indian to be appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, taking his seat on the 21st November, 1909, as Law Member. He resigned his portfolio on 21st November, 1910, to the personal regret of H. E. Lord Minto, who publicly referred to Mr. Sinha's "absolute fairness and broad-minded patriotism in the matter of giving advice to the Government." Sir Satyendra (created in 1914) was the first Indian to sit in the Imperial Conference and the Imperial War Conference, and War Cabinet, and the Peace Conference, the first Indian Lord (created in 1919) and first Indian Under-Secretary of State for India (since 1919). One more laurel has been added to Lord Sinha's name by his creation as the first Indian Governor under the New Reform Scheme.

SIR E. MACLAGAN.

Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who has been elevated to the Governorship of the Punjab, from his present status of Lieutenant-Governor, was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He entered the I.C.S. in 1885. In 1892 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India and became Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government in 1906. From 1910 to 1914 he served as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. From 1915 to 1918 he was Secretary to the Education Department of the Government of India. Last year, after the Punjab disturbances, he was chosen to succeed Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province. His friends have described him as sympathetically inclined towards Indians.

SIR H. BUTLER.

Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who has been appointed Governor of the United Provinces, has been its Lieutenant-Governor since February, 1918. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, Sir Harcourt entered the Indian Civil Service in 1889 and served successively as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Settlement Officer, Secretary to the Famine Commission, Financial Secretary to Government, Director of Agriculture, Judicial Secretary to Government, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy (in charge of the Portfolio of Education) and Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1915-16). He reverted to the United Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor in 1918. Sir Harcourt is known to be a truly sympathetic official and is popular with all classes of people in his province.

SIR W. MARRIS.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.I.E., who has been created Governor of Assam, like his former colleague Sir J. (now Lord) Meston, has the unique record among Civil Servants in this country, of service both in India and South Africa. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Sir William passed the I.C.S. in 1895 and came to India as an Assistant Magistrate in the United Provinces in 1896. He was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in 1899. He became Under-Secretary to the Government of India in 1901 and Deputy Secretary in 1904. In 1906 his services were lent to the Transvaal Government and he was appointed successively Civil Service Commissioner, Transvaal, and Deputy Chairman of the Commission on Central South African Railways. He reverted to India in 1910 as Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh. He was appointed Member of the Executive Committee of the Coronation Durbar in 1912. From March to May, 1913, he acted as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. In 1916 he was appointed Inspector-General of Police, U. P., and in 1917 Joint Secretary to the Government of India. Sir William Marris has taken a notable part in connection with the Reform Scheme. He came into unenviable notoriety at the time of the Lucknow Congress as one of the signatories of the now-famous secret Curtis Letter, to which he was a signatory as a Member of the "Round Table" group which was aiming at moulding the destinies of India. It is well known that it was he who drafted the major portion of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Since the appointment of the Southborough Committees he has acted as Reforms Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIR FRANK SLY.

Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., who has been appointed Governor of Central Provinces, has been acting as Chief Commissioner of the same provinces since the departure of Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa early this year. Sir Frank Sly was educated at Balliol and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1887 and arrived in India in December, 1887. He acted as Under-Secretary to the Government of India from 1895 to 1898. He was appointed Political Agent, Chattisgarh Feudatories in 1899 and Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in 1911. He became Inspector-General of Agriculture for a short period in 1904-05. He was appointed Commissioner of Berar in 1908 and remained in that post till 1912, when he was appointed as a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian services. Since then, Sir Frank Sly's position has been somewhat like that of a handmaiden to various Committees appointed by the Government of India. The Services Commission occupied him till 1914. He acted as Chairman of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee in 1916-17 and was also Chairman of the Champaran Enquiry Committee in 1917. Later, he served as Vice-Chairman of Lord Southborough's Committee on Franchise. His regime as Commissioner of Berar has been uneventful and his career has not been marked by any striking evidences of generous sympathy for the aspirations of Indians. But at the same time, it may be acknowledged that in spite of strong temptations he has refrained from following in the footsteps of Sir Reginald Craddock.

INDIAN CURRENCY POSITION.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

"The Times" commenting on the currency position suggests that the development of the banking system in India to which the Currency Committee drew most useful attention would serve to diminish the hoarding of gold and spread the investment habit, thereby broadening the basis of Indian trade.

SOVIET AND POLAND.

PEACE ON BASIS OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

A GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. at 7.30 p.m., Aug. 16.

BERLIN.—The Commander of the Fourth Bolshevist Army informed a German press representative that the Polish Soviet formed at Bielostock on July 30th would proceed to Warsaw after its capture and from the capital conclude peace with the Soviet on the basis of self-determination.

The "Lokalanzeiger" reports that the Poles are restoring the former German fortresses of Graudenz and Thorn and organising resistance on the Vistula line.

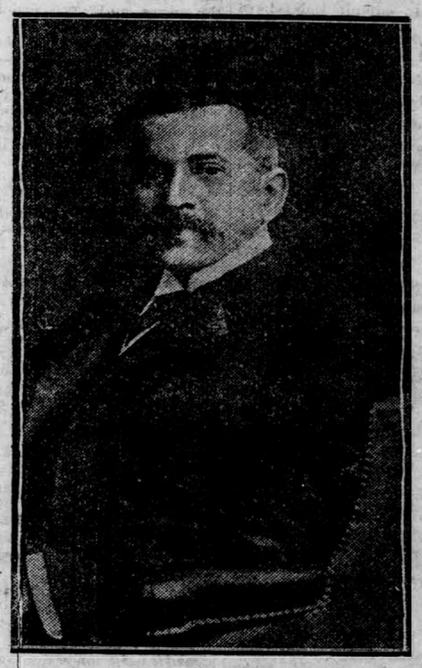
PLAGUE OUTBREAK IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

PARIS.—Four cases of bubonic plague have occurred and there has been one death. It is hoped to prevent the spread of the outbreak.

LORD SINHA OF RAIPUR, P. C., K. C.



APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BEHAR AND ORISSA.

IMPROVING CONDITION OF GERMAN MINERS.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO MEET AT ESSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

PARIS.—An Allied Commission is meeting at Essen forthwith to investigate the means of improving the conditions of German miners in accordance with the Spa Coal Protocol.

WRECK OF THE TREVEAL.

COAST GUARD OFFICER COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.
Recd. at 7-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

In connection with the loss of the steamer Treveal on Kimmeridge Rocks in the Channel in January while she was on a voyage from Calcutta to Dundee, Mr. Frederick Keely, Chief Officer of the Coast Guard station has been court martialled on a charge of neglecting to use the utmost endeavours to save life and not warning adjacent stations. He has been sentenced to dismissal from his ship and severely reprimanded. The accused submitted that the master of the ship did not act on his advice and also that the ship was beyond the range of rockets and had given no indication that she was in distress.

"LABOUR MUST ORGANISE."

NECESSITY OF TRADES UNIONS IN INDIA.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

A public meeting of the workers of Bombay was held on Saturday night at Munji Seth's Wadi off Chinchpoogli. Several thousands of Bombay workers began to assemble at an early hour to hear Lala Lajpat Rai's address. His arrival was greeted with tremendous cheers. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, the chair was taken by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. In opening the proceedings the chairman remarked that it was superfluous for him to say that they had all met there to hear an address by Lala Lajpat Rai to the workers of Bombay.

Lala Lajpat Rai was one of our most revered leaders who had been serving the country for many long years. He knew that this speech would be of paramount importance to the working classes and that it was the good fortune for Bombay to have the opportunity of obtaining Lala Lajpat Rai's counsel and guidance.

Mr. Jamnadas said that he did not claim to be a Labour leader. But he always considered his duty to do what little he could to help the workmen in their work of emancipation. During his last visit to Europe, he had come in contact with the working-classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and had come to the conclusion that Labour there had advanced and was advancing rapidly, and he expected that in the course of a few years they would be able to establish Labour Government. He regreatted things were different in India. Here the working classes were uneducated, though in intelligence, in his opinion they were in no way inferior to their brethren in the West. Want of education, unwholesome surroundings, low wages, had kept them in a backward state for years together, and it was high time that they should awaken, stand up and demand not only the right of human existence from those for whom they made a luxurious life possible, through their own hard work, but they should also work hard and unite and demand a voice in the Government of the country's affairs. He was not there to flatter them. And so while he condemned the deplorable negligence of their interests on the part of the happier classes he could not help appealing to them to support all efforts that would be made to secure education to their children, and to give up the habits of living in which they had grown, which gave them a very low status in life. He then called upon Lala Lajpatrai to address the meeting.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai arose amid prolonged and impressive ovation. There were shouts of "Lala ji ki jai" and "Bande Mataram."

Speaking in Hindi Lala Lajpat Rai said that in the history of the world there was no age like the present one in which wealth exercised such tremendous power over Labour. On the one hand the upper classes were growing more and more powerful; on the other the masses were growing weaker and poorer. But it must be remembered that wealth was not a God-given gift, that there was no such thing as the inherent right of the wealthy to their riches. The fact was that those who thought the world's system was based on justice committed a grave mistake. Our social system stood on injustice and thrived on injustice. One class of people were enjoying all the luxuries of life; another class although struggling hard all day long for its daily bread could not get even a bare sufficiency. Is this what people call justice? (shouts of "No, no.") Continuing, Lala Lajpat Rai said he heard people talking of mercy and kindness and humanity. But he was convinced that there was precious little mercy or kindness in the social system of today. There will indeed arise the spirit of humanity in our society when the working classes become strong enough to obtain just treatment from the richer and happier classes. That day will come only when Labour learns to combine and co-operate, when Labour learns that in unity lies strength.

The present system of injustice was wrong. What the progress of the country required was that workers should prosper, for they were the producers of the world's wealth. No law, no philosophy could justify that riches should soar higher and higher at the cost of Labour. They must not allow riches to suck the blood of Labour which had a right both to comfort and to prosperity because both comfort and prosperity had been built up by the sweat of the labourer's brow.

In India Labour was in a pitiable condition because Labour did not understand its own importance, because it had not learnt to appreciate its own value. Labour must come to its own and realise what a valuable asset it was to the nation.

TRADE UNIONS.

No doubt the workers of India were suffering many a grievous wrong. But the remedy lay in their own hands—namely a realisation that unity among themselves would solve many of their difficulties. In the West too there was a time when the lot of the worker was no better than the lot of the worker in India to-day. But the workers in West found their Salvation in organisation, in the organisation of trades-unions in every branch of industry. The time had come for such unions in India. Just as in the West the workers were winning their emancipation through organisation and unity, in India too Labour must learn the utility of these methods for the achievement of its inherent rights. Labour nevertheless must not forget that its Salvation depended on itself primarily as well as on the wisdom of its leaders. There was the example of the late Lokmanya Tilak (loud cheers and shouts of "Tilak Maharaj ki Jai"). Lok. Tilak was always heart and soul with the workers and although Lok. Tilak was dead his spirit would live among them. We should look forward to the time when the workers of India will produce from among them a man even like the late Lokmanya. Labour must not fight shy of leaders but must strive ever to create leaders of its own because howsoever much an outsider may accept its cause as his own he could not do full justice to the needs, demands and desires of the labouring classes, because only the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches. Nevertheless in every country even among the leisured classes men have arisen who have fought for the rights of Labour—sincere, upright, honest men—and it is these whom the workers of India should recognise as their true friends. Indian Labour to-day is not strong enough to fight its own battles. The time must come inevitably when it will be able to take its stand by the side of the workers of all countries. It must be remembered that no man was born rich or poor. It was only the social system that made a distinction between the rich and the poor. It was only the hopelessness and despair in the hearts of the poor which prevented them from gaining a chance to better themselves. The time for such hopelessness and despair was over. Labour must make a move now and achieve its appointed position in the social organism. Upto now no one had listened to poverty. Riches were all in all, because riches controlled the world. But the time had come for the workers to realise that all the wealth in the world is produced by the labour of their hands. Labour must lift its head, for its rights will never be granted if it went with suppliant hands, but only if it achieved solidarity. In was a matter for great regret that the workers should be living under pitiable conditions. Their housing was horrible; their food insufficient; their education neglected. The pet-dog of a millionaire was better housed and better fed than a poor, hard-working mill-hand. But with unity labour will achieve its emancipation and with solidarity it will obtain justice and the fulfilment of its inherent rights. Labour must organise.

Messrs. Mavji Govindji, Karkare and V. M. Pawar then thanked Lala Lajpatrai and the chairman of the meeting on behalf of the workers.

The meeting dispersed with shouts of "Lala Lajpatrai ki Jai" "Tilak Maharaj ki Jai", and "Hindu Musalman ki Jai."

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE OF NON-COOPERATION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday the 15th instant the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee whole heartedly accepts the principle of Non-Cooperation as a protest against the decision and the general attitude of the Government and Parliament with regard to the Punjab Atrocities and the Khilafat and suggest the entrusting of the settlement of the details of its working to a Committee to be appointed by the Special Session of the Congress."

At the same meeting 67 delegates were elected for the forthcoming Special Session of the Congress to be held in Calcutta.

WORKERS DEMAND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S SUPPORT.

A meeting of workers was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Lala Lajpatrai presided. A large audience of workmen and their sympathisers was present. The chairman by way of explaining the object of the meeting said they met there for the purpose of protesting against the rule disqualifying the textile labourers earning Rs. 40, to vote for election in the New Councils.

The following resolution was moved:—

"This meeting of Bombay workers emphatically protests against the disenfranchisement of textile wage-earners of Bombay, with a monthly income of Rs. 40 and over and earnestly request his Excellency the Governor to take immediate steps for the restoration of the said franchise.

Mr. Mayakar a mill-worker, seconded the resolution. He said at present the mill-operatives were no better than slaves and their mills were no better than jails. They had to work ten hours, and had to remain the whole day in the mills and consequently they could know very little of what was happening outside.

Mr. D. G. Pandit, then moved an amendment to the above resolution that every man earning more than Rs. 10 should be enfranchised.

He said as all men were sons of God, they all had the same rights of man. If a man earning Rs. 40 or more could be allowed to vote, he whose income was Rs. 10 could not be denied that right.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, said he was doubtful if the Government which did not recognize the right of vote for a man earning Rs. 40, would hear this request. He therefore asked Mr. Pandit to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Dalvi said the amendment was a very good one. But he was afraid it was too late to make such suggestions, as the Government might ask whether they were asleep till now that they did not urge on that point hitherto.

The chairman now stated that although he allowed Mr. Pandit's suggestion to be put as an amendment yet he thought it could be proposed as an addition to the original proposition.

Mr. V. M. Pawar moved a rider to Mr. Pandit's amendment to the effect that universal adult suffrage should be granted. He said that if it was right to enfranchise workmen getting ten rupees it was surely equally right to enfranchise those getting less. Let them ask for votes for all.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the rider.

Mr. Pandit then accepted Mr. Pawar's rider.

The first resolution being put to the vote was carried unanimously and Mr. Pandit's amendment too, was passed as a substantive resolution.

The chairman at the end said he would only say a word or two. The resolution that they had passed exposed the injustice done to the workers, in connection with the new Reforms. Home Rule was meant for the poor. The rich could migrate to whatever country they liked for their political freedom. But the poor class had to live and die in this country. He was amazed to find that even the new Reforms were being utilized for the benefit of the rich.

Continuing, Lala Lajpat Rai said he had not the mind to come to that meeting as he was rather waiting to know the decision of the National Congress about the Council elections and non-co-operation. But knowing that it was a meeting of the workers with whom he had all sympathy, he could not help attending it.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON ON INDIAN LABOUR.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Aug. 16.

Speaking at a Labour Union meeting, Mr. Eardley Norton called attention to the rise and spread of democratic principles and labour movement the world over, which at last had reached India and were beginning to take root here. Mr. Norton emphasised the need for organised efforts and asked the labourers to be just and reasonable in their demands and above all to have faith in themselves.

THE MUHAJARINS.

27,000 PASS THROUGH KHYBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

It is reported that the number of Muhajarins who have actually passed through the Khyber is 27,000.

MUTTRA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE OF NON-COOPERATION.

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Aug. 16.

The First District Conference held on 14th and 15th of August in Parani, Kotwali was a grand success. About 3,000 people attended. The number of members of the Reception Committee recorded was 725, Kisan delegates 426 and other delegates 215. Excepting to the Kisan delegates, admission was by tickets only.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first day's proceedings began with the singing of the National song which was followed by the reading of an address by Mr. Dwarkanath Bhangana, the president of the Reception Committee. He dealt at length with several topics, the most important being the ancient glory of Muttra, its religious and historic importance, the resettlement of the district and its present backwardness in religious and educational matters.

Lala Narainda, the president then delivered his address which in view of clearness and independence of thought was a remarkable pronouncement. The changes in irrigation dues, certain objectionable features of the Village Panchayat Acts and the measures to be adopted in rural areas were among the few local topics. Letters and telegrams from several eminent leaders conveying their inability to attend and wishing the conference success were read. One from the late Lokmanya Tilak in his own hand writing received only a few days before his death was listened to with great feeling. In the evening very impressive speeches were made on Lok Tilak by Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Nekiram Sharma.

The following were some of the distinguished visitors from outside:—Messrs. Lalithmoha Ghoshal and P. N. Roy of Calcutta, Maulana Abdulkadir Azadobhani, from Cawnpore, Thakurudaibir Singh from Aligarh, Lala Shankerlal and Mr. Asaf Ali from Delhi, Pandit Nekiram Sharma from Bhiwandinand, Messrs. Pragnarain Puranchand Laxmidutta and Yakubali from Agra and Lala Lundanlal and Mandanlal. The local Natya Samiti organised a dramatic performance, the plot being Krishna-Arjun which added considerably to the interest of the conference. The Subjects Committee continued its deliberations upto one o'clock in the night.

SECOND DAY: NON-COOPERATION DISCUSSED.

The second day's programme was quite heavy and interesting. The morning sitting lasted from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and the afternoon sitting from 2-30 p.m. upto midnight without any break. The proceedings were most lively and the resolutions on non-cooperation and the Punjab caused great excitement and enthusiasm. The former was opposed by Messrs. Dwarkanath Bishambernath Vakil, Messrs. Pragnarain Puranchand, Yakubali Khan, Lala Shankerlal, Shriyut Lalitmohan Ghoshal spoke in favour of the resolution. Thakur Udeibir Singh began by proposing the resolution but ended by remarking that he was neutral. Messrs. Gangaprasad Bhargava and Kanhyalal Bhora proposed amendments. After a heated discussion the original resolution was carried in the terms that the conference accepts the principle of non-cooperation which shall be brought into practice after the decision of the Special Congress. Pandit Nekiram's speech on non-cooperation was most effective. On account of the shortness of time, several resolutions had to be moved from the chair. A most successful 'swadeshi' exhibition was another interesting feature of the Conference.

NON-COOPERATION.

"TRIBUNE" ON ITS APPLICATION TO DEFINITE ISSUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

The "Tribune" in to-day's issue recommends non-co-operation narrowed down to a limited and definite issue, viz., that the constituencies for which some of the Punjab leaders were convicted by Martial Law Tribunals last year have stood, should refuse to elect any other candidate, except those leaders in case the Government holds them to be disqualified from standing, in spite of the King-Emperor's amnesty.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me make one valuable suggestion to the signatories of the manifesto against Non-Co-operation. To gauge popular feeling on the point they should convene a public meeting and find out how far public opinion is with them. Will Sir Narayan, or Mr. Jamnadas, a new recruit to the party to which Sir Narayan belongs, do it? Or do they fear that the popular verdict will be against them and hence they propose to do nothing else except issue a manifesto which is supposed to contain the concentrated wisdom of ages?—Yours, etc.,

NON-COOPERATOR.

A Sylhet telegram, dated August 16, says: Mr. Dawson, Deputy Commissioner presided over the Agricultural Conference held here on Friday. Mr. J. McSwiney, Director of Agriculture, gave an account of the improvements effected and invited cooperation of the public. He suggested improvements on the lines urged by non-officials.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA.

CORPORATION RECOMMENDATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

A Bengal Government letter to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation regarding the scheme for improvement of primary education in Calcutta says that the financial circumstances preclude the Government from accepting the recommendations of the Corporation that both the capital and recurring expenditure should be equally apportioned between the Government and the Corporation. The Government regret that they are not in a position to enter into any undertaking as to meeting any part of recurring expenditure necessary to give effect to the scheme. If, however, the Corporation are prepared to provide the recurring cost the Government will be willing (a) to meet the whole of the capital cost of a training college (b) to contribute Rs. 10,000 annually for three years only towards the recurring cost of the training college and (c) to provide three quarters of the capital cost of the rest of the scheme, the balance being provided by the Corporation.

The Commissioners will consider this letter at the next meeting of the Corporation. Meantime the Corporation Education Committee have asked the Commissioner to accept tentatively the appointment of cost suggested by the Government as they are anxious that a start should be made at once and that the first year's programme of improvement should be taken up immediately.

It is understood that the Government have provided Rs. 3 lakhs in the current budget for expenditure in this connection and the Corporation have earmarked Rs. 6 lakhs for improvements of primary education so that there is no financial difficulty in making a start.

PUNJAB CHAMBER'S CLAIM.

DISAPPROVED BY MADRAS CHAMBER

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce at its recent monthly meeting resolved to reply to the association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, stating that they regretted their inability to support the representation of the Punjab Chamber addressed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy in regard to the allotment of two seats on the Punjab Legislative Council and one seat on the Imperial Legislative Council as they are of opinion that one seat is quite sufficient for the Punjab Chamber.

The Chamber also resolved to reply to the above association, expressing regret that the Chamber does not see its way to support representation of the Punjab Chamber in regard to the raising of embargo on the exportation of flour to foreign parts.

The Chamber further resolved to address the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway with regard to the departure and arrival hours of certain mail trains.

"DEVELOP SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE"

MR. LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE TO POONAS TUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

It is over a decade and a half that Lala Lajpatrai had not visited Poona. He last visited the city in 1905. Soon after his return to India Lokmanya Tilak invited him to do the honour of a visit to the centre of Maharashtra; but Lalaji longing to see his nearest friends and relatives, and not knowing the national calamity looming in the distance begged to be excused. Now he came rather too late, but still in time to unite his grief with that of the whole city of Poona—an unprecedented sorrow to which due expression was given by over twenty thousand souls. Mr. Lajpatrai left Poona the next day by the Bombay Express; but what short time he had, he spent in visiting several renowned institutions of Poona viz. The New English School, The New Poona College, The Servants of India Society, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and lastly the Fergusson College. On Tuesday the 10th August at about 1-20 a.m. he went to the Fergusson College. He was shown round the Chemical, Physical and Biological laboratories and upon remarking that the study of industrial Chemistry is the crying need of the country, was satisfied to learn that the Fergusson College was only waiting for the necessary funds to move in that direction. He was pleased to note that the staff of the College consisted almost entirely of life-members. After being garlanded by the staff in the Common Room the Lalaji was taken to the Amphitheatre where a vast and impatient audience accorded him a tremendous ovation.

Prof. W. B. Patwardhan, the president of the meeting, requested the great patriot to address the students. In his short but spirited address, after congratulating the students upon possessing the proud privilege of belonging to a self-denying, and self-made patriotic institution, he exhorted them to fling away economic servitude and to realise the dignity of labour. It is far better to be a coolie than to depend economically on a foreign nation. He complained that we had too much docility and advised the students to develop a spirit of self-respect and independence. "Show respect to age and authority", said he, "but it should be shown in a manly and self-respecting spirit." He condemned the attitude of bending before insolent might and trampling under foot the poor and the helpless. As a national ideal he did look up to a complex and prosperous scale of life abreast of that of other nations in the world; but he emphasised that for some time to come Indians had to make some sacrifice of fashion and costliness. He concluded his speech by laying stress on the absolute purity of character as a determining factor in the building up of our nation. Lalaji was afterwards garlanded by Prof. Damle on behalf of the Philosophical Association.

THE MINIATURE AMRITSAR.

DR. MANILAL'S DEPORTATION.

FIJI INDIANS' PRAYER FOR CANCELLING THE ORDER.

GOVERNOR'S HAUGHTY REPLY.

A supplement to the "Government of India Gazette" publishes papers regarding the externment of Dr. D. M. Manilal from certain parts of the Fiji Colony and gives a copy of the order of prohibition and removal made under the Peace and Good Order Ordinance, 1875, by Sir C. Rodwell, Governor of Fiji, along with a petition signed by 1,500 citizens praying for the cancelling of the order against Dr. Manilal and the Governor's reply thereto, which latter we reproduce below.

THE PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

Petition from Indian residents to His Excellency the Governor of Fiji, dated April 1st, 1920.

We, the undersigned, Indian residents, beg most respectfully to submit the following representations to His Excellency the Governor for his kind consideration. We have learned with profound sorrow that an order has been served by His Excellency the Goevrnor on Mr. Manilal, our foremost leader in Fiji, which amounts to his expulsion from this country. We are deeply grieved for this and earnestly request His Excellency to cancel the order immediately. We beg to express our views regarding the matter; that we do not want to live in this country if our leader, or leaders are expelled from here. We would also mention here that in case our petition is not considered favourably we all intend to return to our mother country together with Mr. Manilal. We would therefore reguest Your Excellency's Government to make immediate arrangements for repatriation of those amongst us who are entitled at this moment to a free return passage to India. We may suggest that if these arrangements cannot be made immediately, the order for Mr. Manilal be withdrawn for the present and postponed, until the Government can make the abovementioned arrangements asked for. Otherwise we would refrain from doing any work in the Colony until we are repatriated, as a protest against such action of the Government. We do not mean to interfere with the work of the Government of this Colony, but we fitly express our feelings. The simple thing is that, as we have already stated, we do not want to live in this country without a proper leader to guide us and one who safeguards our interests. If it is contended that he has committed any offence or has broken any law of the country, we do not see any reason why the Government prefer expelling him from here rather than proceeding against him in a Court of Justice. In the absence of a prosecution against him we are inclined to think that it is because he might be an undesirable person in the estimation of the European community and the Government of this country in advocating our cause. In that case we do not see how any self-respecting Indian can continue to live here any longer. In view of the above fact we submit this petition, hoping that it will receive due consideration at the hands of His Excellency's Government. In the absence of a prompt reply to this petition we will be compelled to stop all work for the future and get ready to return home.

1,500 signatures.

1st April, 1920.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Reply of His Excellency the Governor, dated April 14th, 1920, to the petition from Indian residents.

His Excellency the Governor has received the petition of Indian residents in the Ba district, with reference to the order recently served on D. M. Manilal.

The order in question prohibits Manilal and others from residing for two years in Vitilevu, Ovalau or the Macuata Province. Outside these districts the persons concerned may go where they please and there is no restriction on their movements. The order was issued by the Governor in Council after full deliberation because these persons are believed, while resident in any of the districts mentioned, to be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. Under no circumstances will His Excellency reconsider the decision, and he dismisses forthwith the request in the petition that he should cancel the order.

Manilal has not deceived the Government, but he has grievously deceived the Indians at Suva and Rewa with the result that many of them are in prison or awaiting trial, while he has been careful to save his own skin. Loyal Indians here have protested to His Excellency against these agitators, who are responsible for the recent trouble, being allowed to remain at large while their dupes are punished.

Manilal has been the worst enemy of Indian progress in Fiji. If the petitioners knew all that the Government knows about him they would rejoice at his departure. It is entirely owing to him and to the trouble which he has caused that the Government has been unable to proceed with its intention, already publicly announced, to make provision for the election by the Indian community of two representatives in the Legislative Council. This would, in the Governor's opinion, have afforded a safeguard of Indian interests, such as the petitioners desire, and a constitutional means of voicing Indian aspirations through their chosen and recognised leaders. The enforced postponement of this important concession has been a matter of regret to His Excellency.

The petitioners ask that if the order against Manilal is not withdrawn they may be repatriated, and they threaten to strike. As regards repatriation, arrangements have already been made for two ships to come to Fiji to fetch those who are entitled to repatriation and who wish to go. The first ship is due to arrive at the end of next month and it is hoped that the second will follow not long after. Lists of those desiring to be repatriated are being prepared and those who are entitled to free passages and wish to go should send in their names to the Agent-General of Immigration. The Government has no desire to impede or delay the departure of those Indians who do not wish to remain in Fiji. Malcontents are not wanted here.

As to the threat of a strike, the petitioners are making a grave mistake if they think that the Government is to be intimidated by threats of this nature. The petitioners state that "They do not mean to interfere with the work of the Government." If by this they mean that they do not intend to commit any breach of the peace, His Excellency strongly advises them to abide by this intention. Any disorder or violation of the law will be promptly and sternly dealt with.

April 14th, 1920.

RINDERPEST IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 16.

The local Government resolution on the Civil and Veterinary Department refers to the exceptionally severe rinderpest outbreak causing over 52,000 deaths. The apathy of cattle owners and neglect to obey rules is largely responsible for the widespread mortality. The value of inoculation as a protection against danger is well demonstrated. Out of 55,623 inoculated, only 363 died and agricultural classes are increasingly ready to submit animals for treatment. Increases in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are foreshadowed as essential supplement to the present system.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY OF PALI.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 16

Maung Tin, Professor of Pali, Government College Rangoon is being sent to England to study Pali, Sanskrit and Philology on modern lines for two years extendable to three at Government expense. This is the first appointment of its kind in Burma.

The normal quotation for new crop rice in Rangoon is Rs. 380, entirely speculative.

THE TUFNELL MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The European who was arrested on Thursday at Burdwan in connection with the Tufnell murder was produced before the Burdwan Magistrate. He said his name was Copewell and that he was a deserter from the army. He came to Calcutta recently from Bangalore and was going to Dinapore for treatment. The iron hook found in his possession was an instrument required for motor bike. The man is in custody pending enquiries.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 16.

It is officially announced now that Messageries Maritimes Company are starting a new line between Antwerp and Calcutta. The first cargoe steamer "Commissarie Piere Lecog" has already left Marseilles and is expected to arrive at Pondicherry on the 6th September. On her way to Calcutta she will touch at Alexandria, Colombo and the Madras ports.

BENGAL'S SUPPORT.

BOYCOTT OF NEW COUNCILS DISAPPROVED,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In persuance of a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee inviting the opinions of all Provincial Committees on the non-cooperation movement, a general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Committee's office in Calcutta on Sunday. Babu Basanta Coomar Basu, Vakil, President of the Committee was in the chair. After consideration of some other noncontentious matters, the subject of Non-Cooperation was taken up. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal moved a resolution consisting of six clauses. The President asked the meeting to consider and vote on the clauses separately and a lively and animated discussion followed. The following resolutions were ultimately passed:—

This Committee places on record its considered opinion that Non-Cooperation (in the sense of passive resistance) is a perfectly constitutional weapon of political struggle between a people and its Government. That considering (a) the indecent haste and callous disregard of public opinion with which the Rowlatt Act was hurried last year through the Imperial Legislative Council, (b) the indiscriminate use of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818 showing utter contempt of the rights and liberation of the people, (c) the manner and circumstances in which Martial Law was proclaimed and administered last year in the Punjab, (d) the spirit which animates the majority report of the Hunter Committee and the drift and tendency of the Government of India's resolution and the Secretary of State's despatch in connection with the same, (e) the failure of Parliament to redress the outrages perpetrated by the civil and military authorities in the Punjab and the character of the debates in both Houses and the resolution of the House of Lords on the Dyer Case, (f) the deliberate disregard for the religious sentiments of the Mahomedan community which the Cabinet displayed in framing the Turkish Treaty and owing to the failure of all other methods of political agitation in India to secure the rights of the people against Executive autocracy, this Committee records its opinion that Non-Cooperation is the only effective weapon left to them.

While fully accepting the above principles, this Committee is of opinion that the practical working out of this principle should be left to each province, who will shape the course with due regard to its own circumstances.

That this Committee is of opinion that with a view to organise effective help to the Non-Cooperation campaign, attempts should be made for the establishment of arbitration courts and national educational institutions working independently of official control and assistance.

That this Committee is of opinion that as an auxilary to the campaign of Non-Cooperation an extensive and vigorous movement of Swadeshi and Boycott should be revived or started.

That this Committee while according the above principles do not consider that these call for a boycott of the new Legislative bodies but that, on the contrary, they demand the presence of a large number of such members as will be prepared to resort to Non-Cooperation within the Council.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSES PROGRAMME OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

At the adjourned meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held to express views on the policy and programme of non-cooperation, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar who presided paid a tribute to the masterly disertation of Mr. Gandhi on non-cooperation on Thursday last and said that so far as that creed was concerned he had nothing to complain against it although he disagreed with the schemes adumbrated. As Congressmen they would not agree to the programme of Mr. Gandhi before the Congress had decided on it. Mr. Gandhi had drawn up his programme without consulting other political leaders of the country and therefore it lacked the essentials of a national programme. The speaker felt that the purposes of non-co-operation would not be attained by boycotting councils. He also disagreed with Mr. Gandhi who advised the suspension of practice by lawyers and the boycotting of schools and colleges by students. Mr. Iyengar said that boycott of British goods would have a tremendous effect as it was non-cooperation with that section of the people who were the prop of the Government.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

The meeting then considered a proposition to the effect that the resolution on non-co-operation passed at the Tinnevelly Conference be adopted by the Committee and communicated to the All-India Congress Committee. Mrs. Besant, Mr. G. A. Natesan and others opposed non-co-operation. The meeting, however, adopted a resolution favouring a policy of non-co-operation. The question of formulating a programme of non-cooperation caused considerable discussion and the motion to adjourn meeting for further discussion was carried.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose, Secretary, Special Congress, Calcutta writes:—

The Special session of the Congress will be held in Calcutta from 4th to 7th September. The Reception Committee will provide accommodation, etc. for delegates coming from other provinces. They will be received at the Howrah Railway Station from the 2nd to the forenoon of the 4th September. Accommodation for them will be provided from the 2nd September. The Committee will locally engage cooks of different nationalities to suit the convenience of the delegates. The delegates should carry urgent and necessary articles in their hand bags as there may possibly be some delay in reaching luggages to the places of accommodation. The luggage must have clearly written labels containing their names and provinces from which they come. They must bring beddings and mosquito curtains. Umbrellas and waterproofs would be necessary. Intimation of the date and probable hour of of arrival should be sent a day earlier to avoid difficulties of conveyance.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION.

GETS 2 YEARS SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 15.

Pir Mahbub Shah has been convicted by Session Judge of Hyderabad and sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment for offence under Section 124 A of the I. P. C.

CEYLON REFORMS.

NO ALTERATION IN SCHEME TO BE MADE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 15.

The morning papers have come out with special reports of the debate on the Ceylon reforms which took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday last. It was in a thin house with empty front benches, when the Government bench was also practically deserted, that the fate of Ceylon was discussed.

Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Scott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Spoor and others mercilessly attacked the scheme but to no avail. The Under-Secretary straightway refused to alter the scheme in any particular. Communal representation was also condemned by several members. Col. Wedgwood damned it as a device of the bureaucracy bent upon dividing the people and ruling them and declared that when the Labour Party came into power it would abolish all communal representation.

The debate has profoundly disappointed the people.

The "Morning Leader" advises people to resolve upon the policy of Non-Co-operation strictly limited to prevention of sham reforms. "Let the whole country pledge itself to prevent any unofficial person from accepting the appointment to the Executive Council, any unofficial person from seeking election to the Legislative Council or any unofficial person from accepting nomination", says the journal. I understand on behalf of the Indian community and Labour invitation has been wired to Mr. Gandhi to visit Colombo.

EXTERNMENT POLICY IN NARSINGARH.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIGNANT PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Aug. 16.

The unjust externment of four respectable gentlemen from Narsingarh State simply because they criticized the State Administration is causing great sensation. The official explanation published in the "Leader" of 16th August is wrong and misleading.

The Narsingarh Durbar paralyses, stricken and unable to move or speak. The Dewansahib carries on the entire administration. Every State subject has the right to criticize the State Administration. The repressive measure of externment was used by the Dewansahib to create terror, to suppress public opinion and to conceal State mismanagement. The State ought to have levelled specific charges against respectable gentlemen and tried them before externing them. We pray the Hon. Agent and the Governor-General in Central India to enquire into the matter and redress the grievances of the people.

HINDU WIDOWS.

REMARRIAGE ASSOCIATION TO BE STARTED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16

It is proposed to established a Hindu widow remarriage association in Bengal with headquarters in Calcutta and a public meeting will shortly be convened to discuss what steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of Hindu child widows.

DISTRESS IN JUTE GROWING AREAS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Owing to the fall in price and the lack of demand for jute, the condition of agriculturists in the jute growing areas is becoming precarious. Acute distress prevails in Chandpur and the District Board has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for starting immediate relief works.

VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 16.

The official value of the rupee has come down to four Francs forty centimes.

OUR PROSPEROUS MILL INDUSTRY

DEHUMANISING CONDITIONS

(BY S. H. BATLIWALA.)

(Specially Contributed to the "Chronicle.")

War economics still dominates the world's industrial situation. Hence the last budget of our mill industry features abnormally prosperous conditions and justifies the statement of Sir Herbert Dixon, the Chairman of the Fine Counts Spinners' Association, that we are living in a time such as the oldest of us has never seen before and probably the youngest of us will never see again. In the old days of our prosperity we sang our Hallelujahs when we scored a profit of one to two annas a pound. Today we are up among the gods and are doing anywhere from six to twelve annas. We have come to stay up on the Olympian heights for some considerable time. Even the man in the street will tell you that the prospects are very bright. The monsoon is upon us in right earnest. The bumper cotton harvests have enabled our mills to lay in large supplies at cheap prices, while the low grades for spinning coarse yarns are obtainable at pre-war rates. The demand for finished goods has been overtaking the output and the prices are well maintained. The world's linen wardrobe is empty and has to be replenished. We have not merely to make good war wastage of cotton materials, not merely to make up our restricted war production, but have also to instal new machinery with feverish haste to catch up our normal rate of progress which had been held up in the five years of war and yet more machinery to compensate for the loss of output due to shorter hours of work. Should this forecast go wrong, through some unaccountable reason, we are prepared to guarantee on behalf of the fifty-five mill companies quoted on our stock exchange that they are ready for any eventuality that may arise and are fully equipped to meet it.

Strong position.

To verify the above statement it is essential to frame a combined balance sheet of the above companies from reports collected by the writer, which reads as follows:—

	Crore Rs.
Capital (Ordinary)	9
Capital (Preference)	1½
Funds	10
Liabilities	17½
Profit	11
Total	49
	Crore Rs.
Block Account	22
Stock in Trade	18
Book Debts, Cash, Investments	9
Total	49

The position revealed is one of considerable strength. Under the heading of Block Account there exist enormous hidden reserves. These companies control 25 lakh spindles and 50 thousand looms which stand in their books at an average figure of Rs. 85 per spindle inclusive of the looms. These cannot be replaced at all for the next two or three years, and even then at nothing less than double the figure quoted. In the meantime every spindle and loom is earning more than its book value, every two years. A few companies are owning lands which owing to their location have appreciated enormously over their purchase price.

Analysing the balance sheet critically it will be found that Capital, Profits and Funds exceed the outlay on the property, i.e., the Block Account by Rs. 9½ crores. In other words we have now a net liquid reserves of 4½ crores after allowing for dividends, etc., instead of the pre-war dead-weight of 3½ crores of debt. This reserve coupled with the potential accumulation of the next two years will form the nucleus for making substantial addition to the existing capacity of our plant, so that when lean years come to us, we shall be able to average up our total profits.

Why are shares booming?

The reader's attention is particularly directed to the total working capital employed in the business, viz., 10½ crores of shareholders' monies, 17½ crores of depositors', banks' and debenture holders' monies, and 21 crores of the Company's own monies accumulated from past and present profits. A total working capital of 49 crores has had to be employed in order to earn Rs. 11 crores of profit. Viewed from this standpoint our returns are, indeed, moderate in these booming times and the charge of profiteering cannot be hurled at us. Then again our assets are wasting at a much higher figure than before, and we have to allow for this out of our returns. We cannot, therefore, stand the strain of additional taxation which the over-zealous officers of the Finance Department or the future Indian Ministers on the look-out for ways and means to meet the supply services may impose on us. To Labour impatient for higher wages we would incidentally point out: "While the increase of your remuneration may not be adequate, look at the poor returns of the majority of the capitalistic class—preference shareholders, debenture holders, depositors—who are paid for their services at pre-war rate of interest, despite their rising expenses, higher taxes, etc."

Even glancing at the table given below, you will find that the total profit of Rs. 11 crores on the annual turnover of Rs. 48½ crores works out at a modest percentage. In other respects as well the table furnishes interesting and instructive items which can be studied with advantage by the reader:—

	Crore Rs.
Total turnover, i.e., gross receipts from sales of manufactured goods	48½
Disbursements—	
Cotton, Stores, Coal and Power	28
Insurance, Interest, Office, Tax, etc.	4½
Wages of Workpeople	4
Agents' Commission, Allowances	1½
Net Receipts or Profits	11
	48½

You will naturally ask: "Well, if the profits of the mill industry are looked upon by you as moderate, why the Present boom on the Stock Exchange? Why not call the present prices of shares fictitious?" The answer is obvious. The returns are moderate on the whole business capital, but the whole capital is not participating in the general gain. It gets mostly a fixed interest for services performed. The whole of the gain practioally goes to a limited number of people who come under the category of "Ordinary Shareholders." Look at the balance sheet and you will find that the "Ordinary Capital" is only 1-5th of the whole. The holders of 1/5th are, therefore, receiving all the increment of profit and values of mill properties, while the holders of the 4/5th have been receiving none of it. In other words the former have scored 122 per cent. on the face value of their holdings, and out of it they are, this year, the lucky recipients of dividends which work out on an average to 50 per cent. of the capital. Under these circumstances it is natural for the shares to appreciate several times over their original value. Look once again at the total credit assets in the balance sheet which stand at the colossal figure of Rs. 49 crores. All these, minus the item of Liabilities of 17½ crores and 1½ crores due to Preference shareholders, are the property of this lucky minority. That is to say, that a few people holding shares of the face value of Rs. 9 crores are the owners of a total property of Rs. 30 crores. But even at this figure the property is very much under-estimated. Moreover, it is earning for them even in the current year another 10 to 12 crores. Is there then any wonder that booms are manufactured with post-haste in Dalal Street? Do you think it is too much that our share capital of Rs. 9 crores is being quoted on our Exchange at Rs. 48 crores, while our surplus assets, our secret reserves and our prospective profits taken together, mount to a much higher figure?

Phenomenal Progress.

Should the reader wish to learn particulars about some of our well-known concerns, the following table will satisfy his curiosity as regards the progress achieved by them during the period of war prosperity and their consequential ability to finance new enterprise and extensions out of their own capital reserves and resources. The excess of market value over the book value of the scrips can be justified by the arguments of the closing sentence of the last paragraph.

	Assets per share 1914	Assets per share 1919	Proportion of capital Reserve 1919	Dividends paid per share 1914-19	Face value of share
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Dyeing	800	1,600	600	850	250
Century	300	600	160	300	100
Central India	1,200	2,000	1,400	1,660	500
Crescent	120	375	110	200	100
Currimbhoy	300	750	40	257½	250
David	450	800	40	335	250
Fazulbhoy	375	975	300	580	250
Finlay	300	570	160	260	250
Kohinoor	1,000	1,700	220	1,120	500
Madhowji	1,050	2,300	250	1,685	500
Manockji Petit	2,800	5,000	1900	1,025	1,000
New Great	250	500	120	220	200
Pearl	250	520	185	340	250
Phoenix	250	620	180	270	100
Sholapor	6,000	13,500	3,500	3,825	1,000
Standard	900	2,250	300	1,040	500
Svadeshi	1,250	2,500	1,400	1,500	500

The above figures bring us to a very interesting stage in our finances. Shall we write up our assets and capitalise our companies on a higher basis? Shall we issue bonus shares by capitalising our reserves and our profits? Personally I prefer no increase in our present small capital with its ability to pay thumping dividends. It is considered a kind of hallmark of first class credit. But high dividends are now looked upon as undesirable in a way in the United Kingdom. They excite the animosity of the non-shareholding public, and the cupidity of the Government tax gatherer. They move Labour to claim a larger slice. Hence British companies now a days prefer to capitalise their reserves in order to diminish the ratio of dividend. While tackling this subject a note of warning has to be sounded. Investors have to be very wary in taking up holdings in companies that buy out old concerns and advertise for subscriptions on the present inflated scale of values and profits. For with the inevitable return of normal times they will find that much of the top-heavy capital will have to go by the board.

Humanise Your Industry.

This is not the impracticable shibboleth of the theorist and the socialist with a view to conciliate and pamper Labour at the cost of the industry. It is a sound business proposition. Labour is the most important and indispensable item in the process of manufacture. No industry can be permanently successful unless and until the human factor is sound. Behind the fresh veneer of welfare work, provident funds, shorter hours of work, there exist in Bombay appalling conditions under which our Labour is housed. These conditions existing in the second city of the Empire are nothing short of a grave scandal. The filth and squalor of Bombay stinks even in the nostrils of Lord Morley and a thousand league of oceans between him and us cannot deodorise it. Sir Thomas Holland would sooner have our great industrial structure reduced to the ashes of Louvain. The health bill of Bombay's slums is the foulest that can be imagined. Epidemics take untold toll of the inmates. In the ordinary courie hardly one baby out of three survives the period of infancy. Toe offspring of a decadent stock and nurtured on poison and filth, he fails to be the nucleus of a virile Labour force so very vital both in quality and quantity to the future well being of the industry. Believe me, the greatest danger to this industry is not financial panic or crisis in the cotton and cloth markets but Labour rendered more and more effete and more and more migratory owing to this the most deleterious of conditions. The frequent exodus of the labouring population to their native place, though very salutary under existing circumstances conduces to grave irregularity and paucity of attendance to the detriment of the industry. We must, therefore, make conditions inviting enough for the operative to move with his Lares and Penates from Malwan and Ratnagiri to his new Bombay home. Now that Sir George Lloyd has grappled the problem of Greater Bombay with the courage of Lloyd George, might we not claim urgent priority for the problem of housing Bombay's Labour? We of this generation are not immediately concerned with grandiose scheme for the future of our Labour. All that we ask is "Give a decent roof over the heads of a hundred thousand labour families that are finding a living death in our slum." With His Excellency's assurance that the new development department will not be manacled by red-tapism our hopes and wishes will not be merely filed in the archives of the secretariat. As a means to the end the huge railway area between Byculla and Matunga should be reclaimed from the workshops for housing purposes. The provision of model cottages for workpeople in the suburbs and of transit facilities to the mills in Bombay is in the safe hands of Sir Lawless Hepper. This is merely a part of the great programme but it has to be tackled foremost owing to its great urgency. If we cannot do this much at once for Bombay's Labour with whom disease and death are normal conditions, then I say that we are responsible in the eyes of God and man and that we are the criminals directly accountable for every dead body that is cremated on the funeral pyre. If it can be said of his Excellency in the cottage homes of this town that "Sir George Lloyd is a good man" it is a more heart-felt tribute than that if "Sir George Lloyd is a great statesman" from those in high places.

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SIR RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

GIVES ANOTHER LARGE GIFT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Sir Rashbehary Ghose has made another very large gift to the Calcutta University to initiate a Technological Department in the University and the Senate has decided to send Sir P. C. Roy to England to study the latest development in technological research. Sir P. C. Roy sails for England by the s. s. Loyalty on the 23rd instant.

FLOOD IN THE SUBARNA-REKHA.

ABOUT 30 VILLAGES SUBMERGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIDNAPORE, Aug. 14.

Owing to the flood in the river Subarnarekha, the Contai Sub-Division suffered equally with Tamluk and Sadar Sub-Divitions. There were two breaches in the embankment inundating twenty-five square miles, submerging about thirty villages. Owing to a breach in the Samsunderpur bund twenty square miles with Gopibullugur thana are submerged. The Dak bungalow, the thana building, a school house and about one hundred houses have been washed away. The Magistrate and rescue party have hurried to the scene.

NON-COOPERATION EXPLAINED.

A TALK WITH MR. GANDHI.

A representative of the "Madras Mail" called on Mr. M. K. Gandhi at his temporary residence in the Pursewalkum High Road for an interview on the subject of non-co-operation. Mr. Gandhi, who has to Madras in a tour to some of the principal Muslim centres in Southern India, was busy with a number of workers discussing his programme; but he expressed his readiness to answer questions on the chief topic which is agitating Muslims and Hindus.

"After your experience of the Satyagraha agitation last year, Mr. Gandhi, are you still hopeful and convinced of the wisdom of advising non-cooperation?"—"Certainly."

"How do you consider conditions have altered since the Satyagraha movement of last year?"—"I consider that people are better disciplined now than they were before. In this I include even the masses whom I have had opportunities of seeing in large numbers in various parts of the country."

"And you are satisfied that the masses understand the spirit of Satyagraha?"—"Yes"

"And that is why you are pressing on with the programme of non-co-operation?" "Yes. Moreover, the danger that attended the civil disobedience part of Satyagraha does not apply to non-co-operation, because in non-co-operation we are not taking up civil disobedience of laws as a mass movement. The result hitherto has been most encouraging. For instance, people in Sindh and Delhi, in spite of the irrirating restriction upon their liberty by the authorities, have carried out the Committee's instructions in regard to the Seditious Meetings Proclamation and to the prohibition of posting placards on the walls which we hold to be inoffensive but which the authorities consider to be offensive."

"What is the pressure which you expect to bring to bear on the authorities if co-operation is withdrawn"—"I believe, and everybody must grant, that no Government can exist for a single moment without the co-operation of the people, willing or forced, and if people suddenly withdraw their co-operation in every detail, the Government will come to a standstill."

"But is there, not a big 'If' in it?"—"Certainly there is."

"And how do you propose to succeed against the big 'If?'"—"In my plan of campaign expediency has no room. If the Khilafat movement has really permeated the masses and the classes, there must be adequate response from the people."

"But are you not begging the question?"—"I am not begging the questoin, because so far as the data before me, I believe that the Muslims keenly feel the Khilafat grievance. It remains to be seen whether their feeling is intense enough to evoke in them the measure of sacrifice adequate for successful non-co-operation."

"That is, your survey of the conditions, you think justines your advising non-co-operation in the full conviction tha t you have behind you the support of the vast masses oft he Mussulman population?—"Yes."

"This non-co-operation, you are satisfied, will extend to complete severance of co-operation with the Government?"—"No; nor is at the present moment my desire that it should. I am simply practising non-co-operation to the extent that is necessary to make the Government realise the depth of popular feeling in the matter and the dissatisfaction with the Government that all that could be done has not been done either by the Government, of India or by the Imperial Government, whether on the Khilafat question or on the Punjab question."

"Do you, Mr. Gandhi, realise that even amongst Mahomedans there are sections of people who are not enthusiastic over non-co-operation however much they may feel the wrong that has been done to their community?"—"Yes. But their number is smaller than those who are prepared to adopt non-co-operation."

"And yet does not the fact that there has not been an adequate response to your appeal for resignation of titles and offices and to boycott of elections to the Councils indicate that you may be placing more faith in their strength of conviction than is warranted?"—"I think not; for the reason that the stage has only just come into operation and our people are always most cautious and slow to move. Moreover, the first stage largely affects the uppermost strata of society, who represent a microscopic minority though they are undoubtedly an influential body of people."

"This upper class, you think, has sufficiently responded to your appeal?"—"I am unable to say either one way or the other at present. I shall be able to give a definite answer at the end of this month."

"Don't you think the non-co-operation movement is attended with some danger, as has been proved in the case of civil disobedience which you advocated before?"—"Even the violence that was shown last year was not due so much to the movement as to the ignorance of the people in appreciating what underlay the movement."

"Do you think that without one's loyalty to the King and the Royal Family being questioned, one can advocate non-co-operation in connection with the Royal visit"—"Most decidedly; for the simple reason that if there is any disloyalty about the proposed boycott of the Prince's visit, it is disloyalty to the Government of the day and not to the person of His Royal Highness."

"What do you think is to be gained by promoting this boycott in connection with the Royal visit?" "Because I want to show that the people of India are not in sympathy with the Government of the day and that they strongly disapprove of the policy of the Government in regard to the Punjab and the Khalifat, and even in respect of other important administrative measures. I consider that the visit of the Prince of Wales is a singularly good opportunity to the people to show their disapproval of the present Government. After all the visit is calculated to have tremendous political results. It is not to be a non-political event, and seeing that the Government of India and the Imperial Government want to make the visit a political event of first class importance, namely, for the purpose of strengthening their hold upon India, I, for one, consider that it is the bounden duty of the people to boycott the visit, which is being engineered b y the two Governments in their own interest, which at the present moment is totally antagonistic to the people."

"Do you mean that you want this boycott promoted because you feel that the strengthening of the hold upon India is not desirable in the best interests of the country?"—"Yes. The strengthening of the hold of a Government so wicked ,as the present one is not desirable for the best interests of the people. Not that I want bond between England and India to become loosened for the sake of loosening it, but I want that bond to become strengthened only in so far as it adds to the welfare of India."

"Do you think that non-cooperation and the non-boycott of the Legislative Councils consistent?"—"No; because a person who takes up the programme of non-co-operation cannot consistentry stand for Council."

"Is non-co-operation, in your opinion, an end in itself or a means to an end, and if so, what is the end?" "It is a means to an end, the end being to make the present Government just, whereas it has become mostly unjust. Co-operation with a just Government is a duty; non-co-operation with an unjust Government is equally a duty."

"Will you look with favour upon the proposal to enter the Councils and carry on either obstructive tactics or to decline to take the oath of allegiance as consistent with your non-co-operation?"—"No; as an accurate student of non-co-operation I consider that such a proposal is inconsistent with the true spirit of non-co-operation. I have often said that a Government really thrive on obstruction, and so far as the proposal not to take the hath of allegiance is concerned, I can really see no meaning in it; it amounts to a useless waste of valuable time and money."

"In other words, obstruction is no stage in non-co-operation?"—"No."

"Are you for making non-co-operation a Party question?" "I am not a Party man and I would not like such a religious movement to become the shuttle-cock of Party politics. My appeal is to all Parties soiety in the best interest of the country and not for the promotion of Party interests."

"I suppose you are aware, Mr. Gandhi, that there are a good number of people who are against non-co-operation, not because they are afraid of Government or for any selfish purpose in view, but because they honestly think that at this juncture it will be a grave disservice to our political advancement to adopt non-co-operation?" "Yes; I am painfully aware of the fact. Though they are perfectly honest in their conviction, I cannot help feeling that they are wrong, and am making every endeavour to convince them that co-operation with a Government who have deliberately flouted public opinion on two most vital matters is a grave blunder."

"Are you satisfied that all efforts at constitutional agitation have been exhausted and that non-co-operation is the only course left us?"—"I do not consider non-cooperation to be unconstitutional, but I do believe that of all the constitutional remedies now left open to us, non-co-operation is the only one left for us."

"Do you consider it constitutional to adopt it with a view merely to paralyse Government?"—"Certainly, it is not unconstitutional; but a prudent man will not take all the steps that are constitutional if they are otherwise undesirable, nor do I advise that course, I am resorting to non-co-operation in progressive stages because I want to evolve true order out of untrue order. I am not going to take a single step in non-co-operation unless I am satisfied that the country is ready for that step, namely, that non-co-operation will not be followed by anarchy or disorder."

"How will you saisfy yourself that anarchy will not follow?"

"Fo rinstance, if I advise the police to lay down their arms, I shall have satisfied myself that we are able by voluntary assistance to protect ourselves against thieves and robbers. That was precisely what was done in Lahore and Amritsar last year by the citizens by means of volunteers when the military and the police had withdrawn. Even where Government had not taken such measures in a place for want of adequate force, I know people have successfully protected themselves."

"You have advised lawyers to non-co-operate by suspending their practice. What is your experience? Has the lawyers' response to your appeal encourage you to hope that you will be able to carry through all stages of non-co-operation with the help of such people?"—

"I cannot say that a large number has yet responded to my appeal. It is too early to say how many will respond. But I may say that I do not rely merely upon the lawyer class or highly educated men to enable the Committee to carry out all the stages of non-co-operations. My hope lies more with the masses so far as the later stages of non-co-operation are concerned."

MR. GANDHI'S CANDOUR.

Under the heading "Mr. Gandhi Explains", the "Madras Mail" Comments on above:—

The interview which Mr. Gandhi was good enough to give our representative is at least distinguished by its candour. Mr. Gandhi makes no concealment of his plans or of the difficulties in the way of their fruition. The crux is the attitude of the classes as distinct from the masses. Mr. Gandhi quite frankly admits that his hope is rather in the latter than in the former. In plain language, he relies on ignorance rather than on intelligence and therein lie the weakness and the danger of his design. Personally, we are on the side of the angels (which in this matter is not Mr. Gandhi's side), of those who, whatever their shade of politics, see in the non-co-operation movement a short cut to a repetition of the disasters in the Punjab. Mr. Gandhi allows that the violence which accompanied the practice of Satyagraha was dne to popular ingorance of the intention of the movement. What guarantee has he that the crowd will be more amenable to his control in this new adventure? The two props on which it stands, the Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat agitation are far more inflammable material than the Rowlatt Act could possibly be. Moreover, in spite of Mr. Gandhi's detection of a better spirit of discipline, does he suppose that there will be wanting mischievous men to use any occasion of popular commotion to deflect the multitude into courses of violence which are no part of Mr. Gandhi's programme. The same comment applies to the subtle distinction made by Mr. Gandhi between an insult to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and an affront to the Government. It is logic put through the mincing-machine, and the product is so fine as to be hardly discernible to ordinary intellects. The proposed boycott of the Royal visit, whatever Mr. Gandhi's motive, does involve a gratuitous discourtesy to the Heir Apparent, and the difference between discourtesy and disloyalty in such circumstances must, to most minds, appear as thin spun as Mr. Gandhi's other refinement. So much for the dangers of the scheme. Its weakness is obvious. Why should the masses adopt a movement from which their more well-to-do neighbours abstain? It is all very well for people who stand to lose nothing from non-co-operation to talk heroically of the beauty and the duty of the sacrifice. But what of the policemen who are expected to give up their means of livelihood? Are these humble myrmidons of the law to exist on a precarious charity, while gentlemen of the long robe continue to co-operate in their lucrative profession? The response of the lawyers to his invitation to cease practice has, according to Mr. Gandhi, so far been poor. We shall be very astonished if it does not so continue, or if his advice to abstain from the Councils does not fall on equally deaf ears. Expediency, as Mr. Gandhi told our interviewer, has no place in his plan of campaign, and we can well believe it. But he forgets that expediency is the badge of all the political tribe. If Mr. Gandhi has been studying the business done at some recent political meetings in this Presidency he will find plenty of evidence how very inexpedient has been the arrival of his non-co-operation proposals.

"BE SELF-RELIANT."

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION TO MADRAS LABOURERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Mr. Gandhi, who returned here to-day from Ambur, addressed a large gathering of labourers under the auspices of the Madras Labour Board, Mr. B. P. Wadia presiding. He exhorted labourers to be self-reliant and to stand up for their rights with firmness. The speech was interpreted in Tamil sentence by sentence as the speaker went on speaking.

Mr. Shaukat Ali also addressed a few words saying that as soon as the Khilafat question was settled he and his brother would devote their life for the cause of labour.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 14.

The eighth annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal will be held in Calcutta from January 31st to February 5th 1921. His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay, has consented to be the patron of the meeting and Sir R. N. Mukerjee, will be its President. Intending members should communicate as early as possible to Mr. P. S. Macmahon, Canning College, Lucknow, and subscription (Rs. 5) should be paid to the Hon. Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta. The Hon. local secretaries will be Dr. E. P. Harrison, Meteorolo Calcutta and Dr. Surawardy, Lillooah, Bengal, to whom all enquiries as to accommodation should be addressed.

A HEADMASTER'S ANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please kindly publish the following letter, voicing the agonies of students of the Esplanade High School, in your esteemed journal.

On the 1st of Aug., on account of the sad death of our revered Lok. Tilak, the students of the Esplanade High School, with the exception of some, after coming to school, went back on account of their love towards the late patriot. The Head Master did not warn them, nor did he threaten them to return or suffer the consequences. The students quietly dispersed. The head master, I think Mr. Powri, taunted, the following day, the students, made shameful remarks, slapped some and imposed work on all the absentees for 8 days, working 1½ hour after 5 p.m. daily. The students therefore are undergoing the punishment. They cannot be sure even now that after the expiration of the term of imposition what else is to befall them. They drudge from 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Still their impositions are scrutinised and many are slapped or caned on the plea that they wrote too little within the period.

I think Mr. Powri is preparing, from among the students, some future councillors and ministers by making them write, to improve their hand writings and thus be fitted to the purpose. Would Mr. Lashkari see to this?—Yours, etc.,

CHANDRA KRISHNA.

At Saturday's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, the Government of India's letter asking for the remaining resolutions and an explanatory statement on the University Commission Report was considered. It was decided to send a reply emphasising the importance of the proposal embodied in the Senates' previous leters regarding financial guarantees even though the introduction of Calcutta University Bill was postponed.

The Madras Government have ordered that the question of bridging unbridged rivers and streams on trunk roads for which Government have assumed responsibility, should be taken up as early as funds permit.

He's Happy!

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MEMORIAL TO LOKMANYA.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your esteemed columns and oblige:—

Unfortunately for this country, one great man after another is passing away without leaving many disciples to carry on their work and it is especially so in this Presidency. When the places of our great leaders like Telang, Badrrudin, Ranade, Gokhale, Mehta and Dadabhai are still vacant, the icy hand of death has snatched away our Lok. Tilak at the most critical time in our national history. His death has been deeply mourned everywhere in this country both by his friends and foes alike. People have expressed their sorrow for his untimely death through the press and from the platform, and the country is in deep mourning since the last 14 days.

It is desirable to win over one's enemies by persuasion and argumentation thus converting the opponent to one's own views. Failing this, the best thing is to admire the best qualities of the opponent and to point them out for what they are worth. But a journal of the type of "The Times of India" has disgracefully violated this elementary principles of ethics, in pouring out its accumulated wrath over the ashes of Lok. Tilak. The venomous language of the "Times of India" is only a pouring-out of a smarting and boiling soul who has never failed to do harm to his opponent during his life-time, and again speaking out any amount of rubbish after his death. But I do not want to dilate on this point.

It is certain that a large fund amounting to lakhs will be soon raised to preserve the memory of India's greatest patriot. Various cities have already started this work. His memory can be perpetuated either by setting up his statues, or busts, or by starting libraries, schools or colleges after his name, or by starting an institution for the study of politics for young Indians, or by erecting a Public Hall. All these methods are good, and they are adopted by various cities. But, in my opinion, the best way to keep up his memory is to carry on his life work. His life's dream was to achieve Home Rule for India. His mission was never to rest till the realisation of that dream by political education, constitutional agitation and active propaganda both in India and England. It is desirable therefore that his memorial should be in that form which he would have also liked. The question is whether the memorial in the form of carrying on his work should be in India or in England. It is well known that the late lamented Lok. Tilak was of strong opinion that by educating the British public by bringing to its notice our grievances, we are sure to be benefitted. He had much faith in the British public, especially in the Labour Party, and this faith is amply justified by the great part played by Mr. Ben Spoor and Col. Wedgwood and others in connection with the Reform Scheme. Had it not been for the work of the Deputation of the Indian National Congress headed by Lok. Tilak, and for the great efforts of the Labour members at the time of the final passage of the Reform Scheme, we would not have been able to get some important changes which we have got.

I suggest that Lok. Tilak's memorial should so far as this Presidency is concerned be in the following shape. Two men representing the views of the majority of the Congress should be sent to stay permanently in England to carry on propaganda work, educating the British public and keeping India's grievances green in their eyes. A fund at least of Rs. 2½ lakhs must be raised to meet the expenses of these two gentlemen. This fund will bring in rupees fifteen thousand as interest at 6 per cent and this amount will be sufficient to meet their expenses. The fund must be handed over to the All-India Congress Committee or if desirable, to the Indian Home Rule League for its management. If we are able to get the services of men like the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Natarajan or Mr. N. V. Gokhale, in whom the people have full confidence, our aim will be soon realised. Looking to the deep respect to the people for Lok. Tilak's services, it is not difficult to raise such a small amount.

I appeal to the Secretaries and the President of the Indian Home Rule League to take this suggestion into consideration and to start the funds at once.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. N. B. Khare writes from Nagpur:—Prof. T. G. Shellar of the Royal Shellar Circus has kindly given a start to the Tilak Memorial Fund here by donating Rs. 2,001, the total proceeds of the special performance of the circus held on Wednesday the 11th instant.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir, I have read with interest in your paper two articles suggesting to keep "a cow in every home" in memory of the late lamented Mr. Tilak. The idea is very noble and will go home to his admirers with an intensity. The Scheme (a cow in every home) is said to have been organised by Pir Mohamiya Saheb of Mangrol (near Surat) a religious head of a very large following, and is highly thought of by almost all the classes of people, as it guards against the undue interference with the religious sentiments of any community. If it is practically followed and acted up to, we will have the fortune to see so many cows under safe protection. Besides, the constant sight of cow at home will inspire the people with love for Mr. Tilak represented as he would be by it, in every home, will actuate them to keep him fresh in memory and grasp his virtues by a daily idea of him and be serviceable to cow like Mr. Tilak who followed the orthodox side of Hindu religion that is supposed to be the most humanitarian supporter of cow.—Yours, etc.

AFFECTION.

GUJERAT SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

The work of enlisting members of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Gujarat Political Conference is going on vigorously. An unusually large number of delegates are expected from the districts. The workers fear that the arrangements made will be insufficient. Overflow meetings are contemplated as an alternative.

At a meeting of persons interested in social reforms under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth it was resolved last evening to organise the Fourth Gujarat Social Conference in conjunction with the political conference. A reception committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth, and a working committee appointed.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

At a meeting held last night in Premabhai Hall under the presidentship of Sheth Chunilal Chinai to consider the schemes of the Tilak Memorial the scheme of building a large public hall and opening a library for study of politics at an estimated cost of seven lakhs of rupees was adopted. A strong influential committee consisting of prominent ladies and gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions.

NATIONAL MOURNING DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Various proposals to perpetrate the memory of Lok. Tilak have appeared and I suggest the 1st of August, on which the sad event occurred should be considered as a National Mourning Day, every year and be inserted as such in all Indian Diaries, Calendars, Panchangas, etc.—Yours, etc.,

H. V. R

North Yeravda.

TILAK COLLEGE OF POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me some space in your paper for a suggestion as to what form an All-India Tilak Memorial should take befitting the great National Hero's sacred memory.

Apart from the fact that various proposals have come forward from different quarters, which will certainly stand ...as monuments to his memory still in my humble opinion I think we shall want something greater than all these.

Lokmanya Tilak was the true pioneer of Indian politics and the "Father of Indian awakening" and in order to carry out the remaining work of Swarajya, for which he lived, suffered and fought bravely till his last breath, the awakening of political consciousness and the diffusion of wide and organised political education in the people is quite essential at the present moment.

His most fitting memorial therefore I venture to suggest would be the starting of "practical college of Indian Politics" after his name in places like Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Madras Lahore and Allahabad, etc. Where Indian graduates should be trained for the service of the motherland.

As regards funds I have not the least doubt that they would be readily and speedily pouring in from all his devotees.—Yours, etc.,

SANT R. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th instant a wonderful suggestion has been made under the signature of "Daya Dharam," in connection with Mr. Tilak's memorial. The suggestion is to have a cow in every home. Out of the funds collected for the memorial, cows should be purchased and distributed among the poor who will have to maintain them in the memory of Mr. Tilak. The idea on the face of it seems very laudable, but is simply ridiculous from a practical point of view. You may raise a fund and may also purchase a large number of cows, but will it ever be possible for the poor to maintain them in these times of starvation. It is not understood how the soul of Mr. Tilak, though he was a religious Brahmin, will be pleased by the breeding of so many cattle. For the whole of his life he worked in politics and it is only the breeding of biped animals with the food of national education, which is likely to satisfy his soul. Life Size Statues, well founded societies, libraries, free schools for boys and girls are things worth considering, but to burden the poor, with the maintenance of the quadruped animals is a very far fetched idea. A batch of people has been working in the direction of preservation of cows and let the working be helped as far as possible by the public. But it is only fair that Mr. Tilak's memorial should bear a political aspect.—Yours, etc.,

G. Y. MHASKER.

Poona, Aug. 14.

TILAK BEACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope that you will be kind enough to publish the following in your esteemed paper.

There have been many suggestions with regard to the Memorial of the late Lokamany. I would suggest that the "Chowpaty sand" where our revered leader was cremated should be named after him, as the "Tilak Beach". All people should call the "Back Bay" as "Tilak Beach," which would in my opinion, be a good and perpetual memorial, among others. You know that the people of Surat have already named the place where the Congress split took place, as "Tilak Maidan." So, in the same way, the Bombay people, also, should call the Back Bay as "Tilak Beach."—Yours, etc.,

A TILAK BHAKTA.

Dharwar, Aug. 13.

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MADRAS LETTER

NON-COOPERATION.

POSITION IN MADRAS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 10.

Non-Co-operation is the topic of the hour; wherever you meet a few people gathered together, and the talk drifts to current politics, there non-co-operation inevitably rears its head. The subject has been before the public of this presidency for months past. The local newspapers, such of them as may be said to count in this presidency, have freely opened their columns for a full discussion of this question. The Khilafat Committee have been doing propaganda work of sorts to educate public opinion. District conferences and Provincial Conferences have considered the question and arrived at resolutions, mostly non-committal, but all approving of the principle of non-co-operation and deferring practical details to the judgement and lead of the Special Congress. Having said all this, if you ask me what exactly is the view, this Province holds on non-co-operation, whether it is prepared to commit itself blindly to the lead of Mr. Gandhi, the apostle of the movement, I must confess myself in a difficulty. I can explain myself better by a process of elimination. The non-Brahmins following the "Justice" lead are frankly against it, the Moderates following Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer's lead are equally against it; the followers of Mrs. Besant are also against it. The Nationalists who certainly represent the majority view in this province, are by no means unanimous in their view of non-co-operation. This much, however, can be granted at once. The mass of the people are out of sympathy with the Government. There is considerable feeling among them. There is no faith in the usual familiar forms of agitation. There is a desire to do something striking which will force the Government to be more responsible to the people. In a word, the ground is ready for a novel form of agiation. I should not trace it all to the Khilafat movement. It would be more correct to diagnose the result as a cumulative one. It is the outcome of an accumulation of wrongs which have sapped faith in British justice and fair-play. The way the Reform proposals have been attenuated in the Reform Bill, the manner in which the Reform- Bill has been further emasculated in the Reform Act, the degree to which even this Reform Act has been watered down by the Reform Rules—these have once again demonstrated the falsity of British promises. Next, the Punjab tragedies and the way justice has been given the go-by in the British Parliament, the highest tribunal of the Empire, to truckle down to race prejudice and to pamper British prestige, have come as an eye-opener to many who had till then been labouring under the delusion, that what was wrong was due to the wooden character of the administration in India and not to inherent defects in the Britishers of the Homeland; and on top of these ,has come the Khilafat question which has supplied the moral leaven needed to harden the afitation for a better order of things.

Awakening of the masses.

These and the petty pin-pricks of every day administration which have not grown any the less with the growing self-consciousness of the people, have created and are creating intense feeling among the masses; and be it noted, the masses are not where they were, say in 1914. An intensive campaign of political propaganda throughout the country has educated them to a better sense of their rights and privileges. The world-war, which for purposes of their own, the Britishers used during the war to preach justice and the rights of subject nations, have had their effect on India; and India to-day is not willing to sit with folded hands bewailing destiny for her sorry plight. India wants her place in the world and the post-war Britishers' attitude has inevitably started the reaction. Politics in India is no longer the play-thing and pastime of a few would-be leaders. Leaders have found to their cost that they have a very vigilant following and leadership is rapidly developing into a science of sequence. The way Mrs. Besant shot up like a rocket to the highest place in the gift of India and the rapidity with which she fell from her pedestal, the moment she started tinkering with her position, is an illustration in point. The difficulty which the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry to-day experiences in holding his audience even in out of the way mofussil stations is another. The influence these people have on the masses in the province is negligible if not acually nil; and why? Because people have no faith in their milk and water—perchance more water than milk—programme. And what about the Nationlists? The masses are now with them and will follow them only just as long as they are true to their trust. It is up to the Nationalist leaders to hold their following by judicious programme in conformity with the majority will. And this brings me back to Non-Co-operation. What do the masses think of this? As I have already said, the masses are out for something fresh, something out of the beaten paths of traditional agitation. And so far Non-Co-operation has been the only fresh thing placed before them. It has struck their imagination and the lead of Mahatma Gandhi has also told in it's favour. But I do not think that the bulk of the people have any appreciable grasp of the implications a policy of Non-Co-operation, as progressively interpreted by Mr. Gandhi, involves.

Madras Congress Committee and non-co-operation.

Last week the Madras Provincial Congress Committee met to consider the circular from the All-India Congress Committee calling for the opinion of this province on the principle and policy of Non-Co-operation presumably as a weapon of agitation for the redress of grievances. You are aware that the Madras Provincial Conference held last at Tinnevelly under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar passed a resolution on the Khalifat question in the following terms:—

"This Conference is of opinion that if H. M.'s Government and the Government of India do not obtain a revision of the terms of the Turkish treaty in accordance with the just demands and religious sentiments of the Indian Mussalmans as above set forth, it will become the duty of the people of this country to adopt the programme of progressive non-co-operation and recommends to the Special Congress the adoption of this policy."

This is the text of the resolution and there by hangs a tale. The original resolution put before the Subjects Committee for discussion was in more general terms leaving it to the Special Congress to decide in the circumstances whether to adopt Non-Co-operation on any other suitable alternative. It was argued at the time that there ought to be some definite expression of opinion as to the course of action, by the Provincial Conference, to indicate the view of this province for the benefit of the Special Congress. The predominant opinion of the conference was in favour of non-co-operation but at the same time it was made abundantly clear that the final decision of the matter rested with the Special Congress and that the recommendation of the Provincial Conference did not bind the members present to a course of non-co-operation, should the Special Congress decide against it. This has especially to be borne in mind in view of the fact that some seem to have developed a motion that this province is already committed to non-co-operation what ever the Special Congress may decide. That is very far from the fact. The resolution no doubt could easily have been better worded to express what it exactly meant but in matters of compromise, it has generaly happened that the terms of a contentious resolution is interpreted differently to suit the views of different people. But as far as I can gather from the views since expressed by the acknowledged leaders of the Nationalist party like Messrs. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyendar, S. Satymurti, V. Rama dass and others, I am perfectly clear that the Tinnevelly Conference resolution was intended to mean only that the Conference accepted the principle of Non-Co-operation and favoured a progressive scheme of non-co-operttion subject to the approval and mandate of the Congress. At the Provincial Congress Committee meeting last week, the question developed into a serious debate and it was obvious that there was very much more earnestness and sense of responsibility than one saw at Tinnevelly or elsewhere. Several issues were raised as to whether Non-Co-operation was legal, as to whether it was constitutional, as to to whether it was expedient, as to whether it was desirable that the Congress as a party should identify itself with a movement whose potentialities for good or evil have yet to be gauged and so on.

For and Against Non-Cooperation.

Two notable speeches were made, one by Mr. T. Rangachari and the other by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. The former argued that non-co-operation was an impracticable remedy fraught with dangerous consequences. The latter explained the general bearings of the whole question from the point of view of a constitutional lawyer. His contention was that if non-co-operation with Government meant non-cooperation in its entirety with the possible result of the negation of Government, then a movement having such an aim in view was clearly unconstitutional though some of the intermediate stages in the scheme of non-cooperation may be perfectly legal and constitutional. If, however, the non-cooperation now adumbrated was not intended to convey all that it logically implied then the position was different and even if some of the stages were illegal it remained only to be considered how far they were practicable and desirable. He was afraid that the scheme outlined by Mr. Gandhi made too large demands on human nature; and he was clearly against the adoption of one or two stages. He considered the third stage prescribed by Mr. Gandhi as clearly illegal and unconstitutional. He could not accept Mr. Gandhi's suggestions to boycott the Councils as it is likely to do more harm than good to the country. Considering the large differences of opinion in regard to both the principles and programme of non-cooperation it was his view that the movement should not be mixed up with the Congress but should be left to individual initiative and separate organisations. The meeting adjourned after this to meet again on Sunday next. I am not sure, however that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's views, entitled to respect as they are, are likely to commend themselves to the members of the Committee. It is by no means clear how non-cooperation which has as its aims not the subversion of the present Government but the reform of the administration, alike in the interest of the governing and the governed, and at any stage be called unconstitutional. Even revolutionary movements, as a matter of fact, like what led to the restoration of Charles II or the succession of William and Mary in England, have been deemed constitutional by historians of eminence and in the present instance no change in the administration is contemplated except in its mentality and no violence is likely to develop for the whole movement hinges on its creed of non-violence. Therefore on the question of principle, non-cooperation will be backed in Madras, if I may hazard a safe guess, but on the programme there is considerable difference of opinion. To many, boycott of councils seems to be a suicidal step for the Congress to adopt as its effect will only be to provide soft berths for toadies and reactionaries to do further mischief to the country. To some, the resignation of honorary offices where they entail public service to the community, does not commend itself. There is thus wide divergence of views in regard to Mahatma's programme; and in the circumstances, I expect the Provincial Congress Committee at its adjourned meeting will leave it to the Special Congress to settle details suggesting perhaps commercial an social boycott of British goods and British agents. The presence of Mr. Gandhi here just now will ensure a correct appreciation of his views and I expect to be able to write to you further in my next on the subject.

MR. EMMANUEL AND JEWISH PSYCHOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attitude of Mr. A. E. L. Emmanuel, Collector of Dharwar, over the closing of schools in Dharwar as a mark of respect for the memory of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the highly insulting language used by that officer with reference to a leader whose loss is deeply mourned by the nation, throws some light on the psychology of the Jewish race. For Mr. Emmanuel is a Jew and as such belongs to an ancient race that has suffered for its convictions untold miseries and persecutions from times immemorial, and in spite of which it has tenaciously preserved and handed down to posterity its noblest traditions and racial peculiarities.

As belonging to a race with such past records one would expect from Mr. Emmanuel if not sympathy at least more considerate treatment, and certainly not the exaggerated outburst of unbecoming abuse and hostility towards a people's dead leader who had played, the most significant role in the struggle of his people for the realization of its legitimate aspirations and ideals. For, it cannot be gainsaid that Mr. Tilak was a moulder of national ideals. At a time when there was no ray of hope and no hope of support Mr. Tilak formulated the basis of his political creed and worked silehanded in the face of the most rancorous opposition, suffered for his convictions as no other man has done for India, and yet worked on and on until at the time of his death he had successfully moulded and welded the consensus of Indian opinion in favour of his creed. This was an epoch-making achievement in the history of the Indian nation There were many who differed from him and even condemned his methods but all, his friends and foes alike, give him credit for sincerity of purpose and the bold fight he put up for his convictions. Mr. Tilak's immolation of self in the service of the mother land has evoked reverence from all quarters. Those who hounded him have not gone so far as Mr. Emmanuel and it seems perplexing that this Jew should flutter louder than the rest of the bureaucrats.

The solution is to be found in a paper on the Jewish Race submitted by that great savant, Mr. Israel Zangwill—also a Jew before the Universal Races Congress held at London in 1911.

In the course of his learned paper Mr. Zangwill attributes to the Jew of the Diasposa what is known as "Marranoism" or "protective colouring." The Jew, he says, feels consciously what the others feel subconsciously as a matter of course—a certain measure of Marranoism or protective mimicry. In his words "at any rate, each section of Jewry, wherever it is permitted entrance into the general life invariably evolves a somewhat over-coloured version of the life in which it finds itself imedded, and fortunate must be accounted the peoples which have at hand so gifted and serviceable a race, proud to wear their livery."

This must explain Mr. Emmanuel's phychology extraneously exuberant with the essentials of the Bureaucratic element in this country.

He has overmimiked his role as a bureaucrat—even more than the rest of his confreres. But in doing so he has done great disservice to the ideals his own race has struggled for.—Yours, etc.,

DAVID S. ERULKAR,
Editor "The Israelite."

TATA'S DOLOMITE MINES FLOODED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Information has reached Jamshedpur of heavy floods in Tata's Dolomite Mines at Panposh, midway between Chakardharpur and Jharsaguda. Branch grain stores are under water. The European manager with his family has taken shelter in the office. Quarries are under water 50 feet deep. Help has been sent from the headquarters, and special pumping arrangements are being made.

Reports from Ghatsila received, disclose that all villages along the Subarnarekha have been damaged more or less. Many huts have been washed away. Mr. J. E. Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum is out visiting flood-stricken areas. Floods at Jamshedpur have now completely subsided.

As is characteristic of these hilly rivers, the floods come in suddenly with a tremendous rush and sweep away everything in their way, and unless rains continue they subside generally within 24 hours.

The "Leader" writes:—The reported appointment deserves to be hailed with greatest satisfaction. It will be a concrete proof that the talk of partnership between races is not mere moonshine No more suicidal and senseless advice can be given to the country than which is being preached by those who say non-cooperation is the last chance of the country

The "Pioneer" says:—In connection with the frequent reports that Lord Sinha is to be appointed Governor of Behar and Orissa, it is highly probable that it will receive official confirmation before very long.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

A correspondent in Sind writes asking me to try and make known certain information he sends regarding the Muharajin movement, so I can hardly do better than ask readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" to consider it.

My correspondent says a letter has been received in Hyderabad (Sind) from Mr. Jan Mohamed Junejo, the leader of the Muharajins, who left Larkana for Peshawar by special train some time ago. In this letter Mr. Jan Mohamed advises all his friends to postpone their departure for at least two months, as, owing to the intense heat, some of his company have died, and there is a very high rate of mortality among the beasts of burden. My correspondent adds that, whilst in kindness to possible Muharajins this should be widely known, it is only right that the further information should be given that in a few months' time conditions in Afghanistan become even more deadly for people from these parts of India. "To escape the intense and bitter cold of the Afghan winter, thousands of Afghans come here every year and work on our canals, only returning to their own inhospitable land when summer is at hand. So bleak and arid a land can but very barely support its own people, and that is why they want none of ours who are not highly skilled and trained workers in some special craft. In common justice, our people ought to know these things."

The Lower Grade Clerk.

Most of us are aware that the era of high prices has been a hard one for the lower paid grades of Government clerks; especially here in the capital, where life probably costs as much as anywhere in India, and more than anywhere else in the Presidency. Thus I think everyone will be glad to learn that Government has revised the scale of pay for all the lower paid grades of its clerical workers in Bombay City, and that the enhanced scale is to take effect as from April 1st last; that is from the March pay. The new time scale starting at Rs. 60 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 100, and thereafter by Rs. 3 to Rs. 160, means that the increases will range from 85 per cent on pays up to Rs. 40, to 20 per cent on pays up to Rs. 200 and over; so that they will really substantially improve the lot of the Bombay Government clerk. And, at the same time, the interests of the taxpayer and of national economy, are reasonably safeguarded by the stipulation that the new scale is provisional, and subject to revision if and when the cost of living falls. Nobody will grudge these enhancements, and all I think, will endorse and approve Government's action in the matter.

Notes from the South.

A correspondent in the Southern division of the Presidency, referring to general conditions and progress in his part of the country, writes:

"I do not think that any Government in the world gives more direct care to the welfore of its people than we get from our present Bombay Government; and yet, as one of their eloquent critics was publicly reminded here recently, there is no civilized Government in the world which costs less, per head, to each citizen, than our Governments costs us in India. Some say we shall find its cost will rise considerably under Indian control, when the Reforms come along; but whilst there may be a tendency that way just at first, I do not think it will continue, as our Indian politicians develop their sense of responsibility, and win experience of the practical relation between taxation and official expenditure

"In the past, our people of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts have experienced considerable difficulties in their journeyings on account of our big rivers, most of which, outside the Poona-Bangalore road, have been without bridges. But in the last year or two Government has made magnificient progress for us in this respect, (more progress as a matter of actual fact than in the preceding 30 years) and no fewer than eight large causeways have been or are being built.

"Then with regard to education, both special and general, you have probably heard how Sir George Lloyd's personal initiative has enriched us in the matter of the new Karnatic College at Dharwar, the splendid building for which was obtained for us by His Excellency. But you may not know that, though only opened by the Governor well on in July, the college had more than 300 students by the end of the same month. To help medical students who cannot afford going to Poona or Bombay for their training, Government is opening a Medical College in Dharwar. The new Forestry College which Government has established in the same town will open up useful and profitable careers for young men throughout the Presidency. Then, by way of meeting the growing demand for English education, Government has arranged for the attachment of English classes to many of our larger village schools.

"Another feature of Government's liberal policy with regard to education is the highly practical effort now being made for the uplift of the Depressed Classes. They are miserably poor, and mere exhortation to them to improve themselves would be useles and cruel, while they have to rely largely upon charity for their support. Government's aim is to teach and help them to to help themselves: and accordingly special classes have been inaugurated in our schools for teaching carpentry and masonry to the low castes. Our Commissioner has already had twelve of these classes started, and these will be the means of really uplifting many of the low-castes, by enabling them to earn their living and become independent and self-respecting citizens."

Aid for Prisoners.

The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society has now completed a fourth year of useful work, and it is interesting to find that a warm tribute is paid to the value of its operations by experts who are peculiarly fitted to judge thereof, in the newly issued Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department. This authoritative Report explains that the Society has made no able progress, and helped a greater number of prisoners during the past year than in any previous year. The Society's work includes systematic prison visiting, and the giving of lectures in prisons, apart from its main task of helping the released prisoners, by finding suitable employment for them, providing them with temporary board and lodging, outfits, tools and the like. The Society also gives aid to accused persons in the Courts, draws attention to extenuating circumstances, and in a variety of ways lends a helping hand to folk who get into trouble, before conviction, during sentence, and after release. Funds are urgently needed by the Society just now, (a) for the appointment of an additional Agent, and (b) for the provision of better quarters for released prisoners, And, for such humane, constructive work as this, the funds should speedily be forthcoming in wealthy Bombay.

Incident in Poona.

A Hindu gentleman in Poona writes:—"In connexion with the bringing of the late Mr. Tilak's ashes from Bombay, I regret to say there were some incidents which caused both shame and sorrow to those of us who cherish his memory, for they would have most offended him, being evidence of petty intolerance and gross interference with liberty. So we were ashamed of these incidents. We were sorry for them, too, because instead of causing respect for his memory they would do the contrary among those who knew only his reputation, and not the men. Persons in the procession and so identified with true mourners, threw mud at Europeans who were passing including the Hon. Mr. Pratt and the D. S. P. Some Europeans of both sexes had their head-dresses knocked off, though it must be known to all that it is certainly no mark of respect for a European female to have the head uncovered. One police officer, an old soldier, received a blow on the arm from a stick when he replaced his head-gear. These incidents seem to me very disgraceful, and would have provoked much anger and discontent in the lamented deceased in his lifetime, because casting discredit upon all Indians: and not at all showing fitness for self-government."

What "Government" Means.

There are some criticisms of Government which make one wonder whether the critics ever stop to ask themselves what "Government" means, and who the people are who constitute it. A conversation in a railway train in England is described, in which one gentleman who avowed himself an enthusiastic socialist attracted considerable notice, and, apparently, a good deal of sympathy, by means of a heated attack upon the Government for having, as he said he could prove, made a huge sum in profit upon the sale of bacon. "What right have they to make profit out of our bacon," he demanded; and went on to anathematize them as "greedy robbers," and "the worst sort of profiteers." Finally, he quoted the salaries paid to Cabinet Ministers, and said that, well paid though they were, he considered their action in this matter of the bacon was actually picking the pockets of the people, himself included. And, curiously enough, though his fellow passengers had the appearance of being educated and more or less intelligent folk, several gave him murmurs of sympathetic approval. It was left to an elderly lady, with a large market basket, to administer a douche of cold common sense by pointing out that the gentlemen who composed the Government presumably had to buy bacon for their breakfast tables like anybody else; or that their wives had to, and to pay for it out of their pockets.

"The profit the Government made out of bacon, if they made any," said the old lady, stoutly; "would go into the Treasury, and not into their pockets, and the more there was of it the better, I say. The Treasury belongs to us, doesn't it, and the more profit that goes into it, the less they have to take from us in taxes, don't they? It seems to me you would have something to complain about if they had made a loss over the bacon; but if you have any sense you should be glad for them to make a profit. The more the better. In either case it would be our profit, or our loss. I have no patience with the way folk talk about "Government," as though they did'nt know what it meant. Government is just a few busy, hard-working people with wives and families, trying to do the best they can for the rest of us. Why should people pretend they are thieves, or tyrants, or oppressors? Why should they want to injure us. They have to pay their way just like ourselves, and pay the same taxes. If they doubled the taxes to-morrow they would be doubling what they would all have to pay themselves, without putting a farthing into their own pockets. The better off we are, the better off they are; the worse off we are, the worse off they are. High prices hit them just as hard as they hit us. They can only gain or lose as we gain or lose; and are in the same boat as ourselves in every way. Yet some folk talk about "Government" as though they were people living in another planet who could some how get profit out of making us suffer. I never heard such nonsense in my life."

The old lady was quite warm when she had finished, but the eloquent gentleman of the bacon story looked even warmer, and for the rest of his journey preserved a discreet silence.

Technical Educational in Bombay.

I wonder how many people in Bombay, outside professional educational circles, have given any systematic consideration and investigation to the subject of technical education for this Presidency. Not very many, I fancy. And yet, rightly understood, the subject is one of definitely first-rate importance for us all, and one of the proper understanding of which might well influence the future of Bombay far more than most of the subjects which now form the topics of the day, in our newspapers, lectures, speeches, etc. It is a subject which no retl politician or political aspirant can afford to be ignorant about: and one that will more certainly repay study than will most of the more widely discussed themes regarding which the public mind is agitated. One of the first difficulties the investigator will come upon will very likely be found to be the attitude of mind which has been evolved out of centuries of contempt for every form of manual work; the unfortunate and hard-dying prejudice which still leads great numbers of people into the absurd error of regarding "manual" and "menial" as practically synonymous terms. There are, of course, a hundred other difficulties and complications to be considered; and a point that demands most careful scrutiny is the question as to the stage of general learning at which any form of technical tuition may best be introduced. That we do require more of technical education few thinkers will deny. And that in itself is a good and sufficient reason for intelligent and thorough study of the subject by all who claim to lead and guide the people, and by all who seek to play an intelligent part in governance.

In this connexion, some helpful and informing writing will be found in the Annual Report of Bombay's Director of Public Instruction for 1918-19, and the Quinquennial Report for 1912-13; 1916-17. The Director's Report for 1919-20, should be well worth study, where it deals with Technical Education, having regard to the developments most recently taken under consideration by Government, which include, I believe, the following three recommendations for grants from Imperial Funds:—

(1) Rs. 90,000 to the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay. Rs. 75,000 for the establishment of classes for Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing, and Rs. 15,000 for additions to the Industrial Chemistry plant.
(2) Rs. 88,000 for buildings and equipment for an industrial school to be established at Hubli or Dharwar.
(3) Rs. 28,360 for the Technical School at Bijapur.

FORFEITURE OF PAMPHLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 13.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of Indian Press Act 1910 (A of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi hereby declares to be forfeited to his Majesty all copies wherever found of (1) two pamphlets entitled "The Bay of the Martyr" and "The Present Time", both in vernacular, issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, 5 Wood Street, San Francisco, California; (2) two leaflets entitled "India in Revolt" and "India a Graveyard" and (3) Hyndman's "Awakening of Asia" published by Reni and Liverwright, New York, as the said publications contain passages which have tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to incite rebellion against Government established by law in British India.

SALT DEPARTMENT CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The scale of the revised pay of Government clerical establishments, published in your issue of 26th June, 1920, may be looked upon in some way as liberal. School Final men and graduates are to get a good start and an ordinary man can rise from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80. This is for the future; but what about the present clerks? No justice seems to have been done to them. Is it because they would not leave service now, after putting some years in the department?

The increase for the present clerks ranges from 75 per cent. to 20 per cent. But the percentage is not proportionate to the pay:

Increased pay 35 i.e. men on Rs. 20 getting 75 per cent.
Increased pay 45 i.e., men on Rs. 25 getting 80 per cent.
Increased pay 50 i.e. men on Rs. 30 getting 66 2/3 per cent.
Increased pay 60 i.e. men on Rs. 35 getting 71 per cent.
Increased pay 70 i.e. men on Rs. 40 getting 75½ per cent.
Increased pay 75 i.e., men on Rs. 45 getting 66 2/3 per cent.
Increased pay 85 i.e. men on Rs. 50 getting 70 per cent.

From this it is clear, it sometimes goes up and comes down. As low-paid men, the clerks on Rs. 30 are the most unfortunate creatures. The clerks on Rs. 30 of this Dept. (Salt) at least are to wait longer for promotion, than those in any other grade, except that of Rs. 50. So naturally they ought to have been given the highest percentage.

I wonder how this anomaly escaped the notice of those responsible for the scheme. Perhaps it is due to a desire to make amount divisible by 5. Rs. 30, increased by 75 per cent. come to Rs. 52½. If the figure "5" is considered 'one', the figure "2½" is equal to 1. In Government calculations it is a long-standing practice to consider ½ or above as one. So 52½ ought to have been 55 and not 50. I admit it a question of some thousands; but at the same time why is the strict observance of this rule sought, and some clerks are done injustice? Cannot 52½ be rounded by 53 at least? The latter is 76 per cent. increase and clerks on Rs. 30 will have very little to complain of.

The superior establishment of the salt department is a mixture of all sorts of men: (1) non-qualified, having very little knowledge of clerical work; (2) Menials taken up for qualifications not known; (3) Matriculates; (4) School Final men and (5) a few graduates, and (6) some Public Service men. Imagine, Sir, what will be the result, if all these men are placed on the same footing?

All of us are in the hands of the Customs Commissioner, who, they say, is liberal-minded, and takes pity on the poor clerks. But we are afraid that there may be some adverse forces at work. And I, therefore, take this opportunity to pray to the Commissioner kindly to see things from a qualified clerk's view point and decide each case on its own merits to keep up the standard of efficiency and content among the present clerks.—Yours, etc.,

MAHADEV.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I most humbly beg that you will be good enough to insert the following subject in your widely spread journal.

I think it is my duty to bring to the notice of the Government that when a prisoner is produced before a Civil or a Magistrate's Court, whether in Bombay or in the mofussil after he is once admitted to jail he is always brought in a dress which certainly produces a melancholy view, and generally touches the feelings of any and every passer by, and that also he is forced to go on foot at a great distance.

I hope our kind Government will issue an order to the authorities to send such prisoners in a vehicle or in a cart for prisoners and that also in the prisoner's own native dress, whenever they be required before a Civil or a Magistrates Court as a witness, defendant or as a plaintiff, whatever the case may be. I believe it is a long standing complaint of the public in general and the Government will do the needful.—Yours, etc.

"PIRTY."

B.S.A BICYCLES

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9, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

A RETURNED MUHAJIR.

HIS SAD EXPERIENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

The following description by a returned Muhajir of his experiences in Afghanistan is published as a press note:—

I knew barbers' work and I also cultivate land. Two days before the departure of the special, Abdul Rahaman misled me by saying that a free train was leaving for Peshawar. If I wanted to enjoy life, I might go by that train and do an Islamic duty. At the same time he gave me Rs. 19 also. I went to Larkana and there without any payment I got into the special train arranged by Jan Muhammad Hunejo. On that day, I had drunk some *bhang* also. In the train we had all sort of food, drink and luxuries. The train started from Larkana, when it was quite dark and arrived at Sukkur at midnight. We got syrup and dainty dishes and meals, which we had. Multan will long be remembered for we got all sorts of dainties there. We were being garlanded there by people repeatedly. At Lahore, we received a big ovation. Jan Muhammad Junejo received many bags of thousands of rupees. Several other Muhajirins joined me. When we got down at Peshawar our number, inclusive of women, amounted to a 1,000.

At Peshawar Jan Muhammad Pathan treated us well. It was said that a fund had been collected there, from which all cost of food, etc., was being defrayed. We were very happy upto the time we were at Peshawar. The difficulties that faced us thereafter cannot adequately be described. When they began to take down our names at Peshawar, we for the first tome, came to know that they were taking us with a view to enrol us as sepoys. Seven of my acquaintances refused to give their names and there were about thirty or forty who also refused to have their names written down. For all others arrangements for their conveyances by means of bullock carts and horse carriages were made by Jan Muhammad Pathan on payment, while we 40 men were made to walk on foot. After we had crossed the Peshawar frontier the sepoys of the Amir a companied us armed with rifles and would not allow any one of the party to return. After two days' journey we reached a place which was called Sarhad. In the frontier after leaving Peshawar all arrangements for meals were made by the Amir's people. Meals consisted of thick pieces of bread soaked in thin water gravy of Dumba flesh which we Sindhis did not appreciate at all and many out of disgust did not take it at all. When complaints were made to Jan Muhammad he did nothing in the matter. At Peshawar all men of the party were told to hand over all money they had with themselves to Jan Muhammad Junejo, lest there might be some robberies committed on the way. Jan Muhammad Junejo collected all the money. Some of the men concealed money. I for myself concealed Rs. 9. Money was taken away from women also. For want of money those who did no like Pathan meals could not even buy bread for themselves from bakers in bazars which proved a very great hardship to those people. When we encamped at a place before we reached the Frontier there was such hardship about water that we could not get it except on payment. At first the Pathans gave us for 6 pice, water out of their supply just enough to quench one man's thirst but when all that supply was consumed two men for want of it, one just before we encamped at Daka, and the other in Daka, one child of a Sayed, died of heat stroke as days were very hot. Those of us who had to walk on foot had their feet severely wounded and scars of those wounds are still to be seen. At every camp women were weeping bitterly and cursing their lot as that they were experiencing great troubles on journey and could not even get water to quench their thirst. Jan Muhammad was taking good care of us so long at we were in British territory but as soon as we had crossed the frontier he did not care to look into our wants.

AT JALALABAD.

After six days walking, we reached Jalalabad where we met a section of the Amir's army and its Commander. The commander openly asked the Muhajirs to enlist themselves in the army. Three hundred men were enrolled there and then but others said that they would see about it at Kabul. The commander told us that old men were not wanted in Afghanistan, that only young men were required either to be enlisted in the army or to work as artisans, etc., whereby they could earn their own livelihood. He told us distinctly there was no land available in Afghanistan and none would be given to us, that one who got himself enrolled as a sepoy in the army would get Kabul Rs. 16 which are equal to Rs 12 of British money and also free rations. They said that Rs. 12 were quite sufficient for the maintenance of the family of a soldier. When we reached Jalalabad many of us requested the commander to grant us passes to return to India. Those who had got themselves enrolled in the army were refused such passes. Seven persons out of those whose names have been given got such in time to come back. The men from Kandiare Taluka had five women with themselves who all got passes. One Maulvi and his servant, residents of Valid Taluka, Larkana, absconded without pass. They were arrested by the Amir's people at Landi Ketai and detained in prison. The poor wife Baksha had miscarriage on account of walking. The husband having no money sold off his *Lungi* and thus returned to Peshawar with his wife. Alu Chandio and his maternal uncle son were abusing Maulvi Faiz Muhammad of Dekri as he had caused their ruin by giving them false hopes. They sold their turban and lungi for Rs. 20 and thus came back. Maulvi Faiz Muhammad of Dekri was left at Jalalabad as no arrangements for his conveyance could be made. Jan Muhammad left him there and went away. Jan Muhammad is called there saba (chieftain) of Sind. Many Maulvis who had accompanied us were sorry for the step which they had taken but did not think of coming back out of shame. Those who got themselves enrolled in army had to get heads and beards shaved. I did the shaving myself and got annas 4 per head from the Commander of the Amir's army.

The above account clearly shows that it is no t an easy task for us to undertake. It is all nonsense that we shall get land and comfortable living. The Amir wants recruits for his army. There is no other calling which we might take up there easily. I am repenting of this step and I am bidding good-bye to Hijrat for ever. I advise other Muhammadans also to think before they take up such a step."

SITUATION IN N.-W. PROVINCE

THE HIJRAT MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 15.

The Associated Press special correspondent summarising the present situation in the N. W. F. Province wires:—

The roots of the Hijrat movement are rather political than religious, being apparently traceable to the general protest by the Khilafat organisation against the proposed Turkish peace terms. Recent developments have taken the original organisers by surprise, it being obvious to all that the wholesale exodus of Muslims from India to Afghanistan is impossible upon economic grounds alone. But the preaching of the local Mullahs coupled with the intrigues of the notorious Hajji of Turangzai in favour of the Hijrat produced an astounding effect in conjunction with the strong piety and simple credulity of the population in the rural areas of Peshawar. As long ago as May, the authorities evidently feared that the movement might assume proportions not anticipated by the originators, for they are known to have discussed the position with Khans and local notables who threw their influence into restraining the movement.

Other forces were, however, at work which lent the Hijrat movement a great momentum. The prominent among these have been the lamentable Kacha Garhi incident, which made a martyr of one Mahajirin and brought the whole matter into great prominence, also the unexpected arrival of a special train from Sind bringing some thousand imigrants. These incidents lent a point both to the preaching of the local Mullahs and to the unfounded and highly disturbing rumours circulating in the country districts. The prominent among these are the false allegation that the British are in occupation of the holy places of Mecca and Medina, which have been, it is asserted, bombarded and defiled, together with even more extraordinary rumours that the British and the Gurkha soldiers are to be let loose to work their will upon th women of the villages.

ABSENCE OF DISORDER.

Credence which these rumours have obtained despite repeated contradiction, shows the great simplicity and credulity of those taking part in the Hijrat movement, the leading feature of which is the entire absence of disorder or resentment towards local officials. Meetings, processions and demonstrations have been held without a single untoward incident and the fact that the intending Mahajirins have invariably carefully surrendered the Government rifles preparatory to departure, is regarded as typical of the peaceable spirit animating them. The efficiency with which thousands of emigrants have been collected, housed, fed and despatched in weekly convoys reflects great credit on the Local Hijrat Committee.

The authorities, while openly deploring the movement which has induced hundreds of families sell lands and property for mere song and which has strewn he road from Peshawar to Kabul with graves of old men, women and children, evidently realise any attempt at forcible restrait would inevitably result in lamentable bloodshed. To a patient and tolerant policy must be ascribed in a large degree the absence of disorder, which with an amazing reduction of ordinary crime is the leading feature of the situation. The peaceful exodus of 30,000 people in a high state of religious excitement without a single outrage against the Government or an individual and without shedding a single drop of blood shows the wisdom of the action adopted.

REFUSAL OF HOSPITALITY.

Meanwhile, a check has come from Afghanistan where economic reasons have compelled the Amir to refuse the hospitality of the country to the hordes of destitute immigrants. On August 12th, a proclamation was sent down from Afghanistan announcing absolute postponement of Hijrat. This has been received with mixed emotion. The organisers of the movement fear the consequences to themselves of popular indignation and the Amir is regarded as sacrificing religious consideration to expediency. There is reason to believe that the masses are deeply relieved by the stopping of the Hijrat. It is understood that the authorities are fully alive to the problems arising from the reckless altruism of the emigrants and are prepared to facilitate resettlement of those who return. Steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of the sepoys and other Government servants whose possessions happen to be in the affected areas, as well as to prevent the exploitation of religious enthusiasm by unscrupulous speculator. The situation is still delicate and uncertain but there is good reason to hope that matters are now gradually returning to normal ends.

ACQUITTAL OF CHARGE OF MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 13.

At the High Court Sessions, Justice Buckland to-day disposed of the case in which Sheikh Belatoo was charged with murdering a Punjabi taxi-cab driver. It was alleged that the deceased was cied as witness in a taxicab dacoity case in which Belatoo was one of the accused. On the 6th March last, the accused met Belatoo while driving his car. The accused asked Belaoo to stop the car but as he did not hear the accused, the latter shot him dead. The Counsel, in opening the case, said he was certain that the facts had come to light which justified him in withdrawing charges. His Lordship discharged the accused.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. POULET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

In a flight from Batavia, towards Parakan Estate, Captain Poulet when landing on August 4th, flew too low and crashed on the ground. The propellor was slightly damaged and he was slightly injured. M. Benoist was not hurt.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

14 EW MEMBERS TO BE SWORN IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

At the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 20th, fourteen new members will be sworn in. The legislative business will include the introduction of a Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act of 1908, the Civil Procedure Code of 1908, the Motor Vehicles Act of 1914, and the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1891.

Sir William Vincent will introduce a Bill to provide for better discipline of the police officers enrolled in the military, police or rifle battalions, also the Corrupt Practices Bill, which will be referred to a Select Committee.

CONDEMNED PUNJAB LEADERS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

To-day in the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood asked Mr. Montagu if Messrs. Harkishanlal, Dunichand, Drs. Satyapal, Kitchlew and other Punjab leaders were pardoned as well as released and will be permitted to stand for election. If they were not would Mr. Montagu secure their pardon; for otherwise the reforms would not succeed in the Punjab and may be boycotted in othed provinces.

Mr. Montagu,—None of the leaders named had been pardoned. Regarding these leaders' eligibility, he referred Col. Wedgwood to the rules. As the matter officially stands, they are inelgible for election Mr. Montagu could not give the names of the 38 who had been pardoned and not merely released.

Despite Mr. Montagu's answer Col. Wedgwood still has hope that Sir Edward Maclagan may save the scheme from being spoiled by men of the type of Messrs. Horkishanlal and Dunichand being debarred from the new Councils. Col. Wedgwoon got Mr. Montagu to say that the rules dealing with functions and finance will come before the House of Commons in the Autumn.

MR. MONTAGU'S TRUST IN MEN ON THE SPOT.

Sir J. D. Rees and Mr. Gwynne bombarded Mr. Montagu with questions directed against Mr. Gandhi, Non-Co-operation and the Punjab leaders, Mr. Montagu admitted that certain officials had resigned. He said it was for the officials in India to deal with Mr. Gandhi and maintain law and order, for those officials were better judges than Mr. Gwynne.

KARACHI TRADE STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 13.

The statement issued by the Chief Collector of Customs, for the month of July, gives some interesting statistics of Karachi import and export trade compared with the corresponding month of last year. Its imports, metals and ores showed an increase of Rs. 13,08,278, Sugar Rs. 7,76,736, Cotton manufactures Rs. 78,02,976 and woollen goods Rs. 4,46,243. Export of raw skins shows a fall of Rs. 48,37,867, woolraw (Indians) Rs 18,49,215, wool raw (foreign) Rs. 13,32,111: Summaries of total value of ports foreign trade show that the total increase in imports was Rs. 2,18,70,925 and decrease in exports Rs. 1,03,84,014. The net increase in trade is, therefore, Rs. 1,14,86,911.

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MR. GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES.

ATTACK IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED.

In the House of Commons on the 14th July Mr. Gwynne (C. U., Eastbourne) asked the Secretary for India whether Mr. Gandhi was still free to go undisturbed throughout India; whether he was now at the head of the All-India Khilafat Committee; whether four of his colleagues on that committee were interned during the war for hostility to the British Government, one convicted in the Amritsar conspiracy, and one sentenced to transportation for life; whether this committee had passed a resolution protesting against the Turkish peace terms and recorded its unequivocal refusal to accept them; and what steps he was taking to see that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues did not create further trouble and disorders.

Mr. Montagu: I have never received any complete list of the members of the Central Khilafat Committee, of which Mr. Chotani appears to be the President, and with which Mr. Gandhi is closely associated, and the notice given me was too short to ascertain which of the individuals who were interned or convicted are members of it. Some certainly are closely associated with the movement. It passed a resolution in the sense described by the hon. member. The Government of India and the local governments are watching the situation closely, and taking precautions. For instance, the Seditious Meeting Act has been applied to Delhi, and there have been certain prosecutions elsewhere. I am satisfied that they will take all steps necessary to maintain order.

Mr. Gwynne: Will the right hon. gentleman say how it is that he has not informed himself of what is taking place there?

Mr. Montagu: I have taken steps to inform myself of what is going on. I have left full provision for order to the Government of India and the local Governments, and I do submit to this House that it would be extremely dangerous for us here to try to dictate to suggest, or to interfere with the measures taken by them.

Mr. Gwynne: Do we understand that the right hon. gentleman does not keep himself fully informed of the particulars, even if he does not choose to interfere? (Cries of "Order" and interruptions.) Are we to be told presently that the right hon. gentleman did not know the details of this Committee which has been formed?

Commander Viscount Curzon (C. U., Battersea, S.): Is not Mr. Gandhi now trying to organise a boycott of the Prince of Wales's coming visit to India?

Mr. Montagu: I think Mr. Gandhi's efforts are thoroughly mischievous, but I would prefer to leave their proper treatment to those in whom His Majesty's Government, and I hope this House, have complete confidence, namely, those associated with the maintenance of law and order in India.

Mr. Bottomley (Ind., Hackney, S.): Is the right hon. gentleman still proud to describe himself as one of Mr. Gandhi's intimate friends?

Sir H. Craik (C. U. Scottish Universities): Is it not the case that in the communication of the Government of India severe censure was passed on Mr. Gandhi, and that in the right hon. gentleman's own letter to the Government of India no such phrase of condemnation occurs.

Mr. Montagu: I endorsed in my letter to the Government of India the general finding of the Government of India and therefore endorsed that passage to which I refer the House and I am prepared to support any steps the Government of India think necessary in the very difficult situation now arising. But I will not dictate any steps to the Government of India. I would prefer to leave it to them.

Mr. C. Palmer (Ind., The Wrekin) asked the Secretary for India what was the present attitude of the Government of India towards Mr. Gandhi; and whether that gentleman was now permitted full liberty of action in the presentation of his views of India.

Mr. Montagu: I am not aware of any restrictions.

LAST YEAR'S DISTURBANCES.

Mr. R. Gwynne (C. U., Eastbourne) asked the Secretary for India whether he took any steps to try Mr. Gandhi for his responsibility in regard to the disturbances in India during the spring of 1919, and, if not, would he state the reason?

Mr. Montagu: The Governments of India and Bombay did not see fit to prosecute Mr. Gandhi, who in a public speech at Ahmedabad, expressed his deep sorrow at the form the agitation had taken and who disclaimed any intention of encouraging violence.

Mr. R. Gwynne: After the Hunter Committee reported did the right hon. gentleman take any steps to see that action was taken against Mr. Gandhi?

Mr. Montagu: I prefer to leave the matter to the Government of India and the local Government. I recollect what the Hunter Committee said, but of course there is a great difference between moral and legal responsibility.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle under-Lyme): Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that any attempted prosecution of Mr. Gandhi would be worse for our hold on India than the Amritsar affair?

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Gandhi inaugurated movements and afterwards regretted the consequences. If he now inaugurates a new movement of the same kind it will not be possible to say that he would be ignorant of the consequences.

Mr. Gwynne: Are we to understand that if anyone publicly expresses his regret for having caused riots that is sufficient?

Mr. Montagu: That is not what I said. I have, and always have, left any question as to the necessary steps for maintaining order in India to the local Governments and the Government of India.

Mr. Gwynne: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the local Governments prohibited Mr. Gandhi from going into their districts, and that at the same time he made a speech in this House saying that Mr. Gandhi was one of the saviours of India?

Mr. Montagu: There can be no doubt that many people considered that Mr. Gandhi's services to India, particularly in South Africa, were very great indeed. There cannot be any doubt as to his high character. The local Governments were, in my opinion, perfectly right in prohibiting the entry of Mr. Gandhi into their province, and I think the utterances of His Majesty's Government on the subject showed that they supported them.

Sir H. Craik (C. U., Scottish Universities): Is it proof of this Mr. Gandhi's high character and sincerity that he has now joined as secretary, the Khilafat Committee, a committee which is pressing points totally against all those that he has hitherto pressed, and entirely opposed to his own former principles?

Mr. Montagu: I agree that if Mr. Gandhi, after what happened last year, persists in the form of agitation which he is now conducting, it will be absolutely impossible for us to take the same view of his action as was taken last year.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (C. U., Twickenham), who asked if his attention had been called to the speech made by Mrs. Naidu at the Kingsway Hall on the 3rd June, containing allegations of brutal and infamous conduct against the troops of the Indian Army, said he had ascertained that Mrs. Naidu based her charge of Indian women being stripped naked, flogged and outraged on allegations made by witnesses before the Congress Committee. He was having inquiry made as to the allegations which might justify the charge against certain Indian subordinate police. If it were proved it would, of course, be suitably punished. With this reservation the charge was entirely untrue. The charge was not made in the Congress Committee's report.

Colonel Yate (C. U., Melton) asked the Secretary for War whether his attention had been called to the statement made at a mass meeting held at the Kingsway Hall to protest against the Hunter Report on the 3rd June, 1920, to the effect that Indian women had been dragged into the market place, stripped naked, flogged and outraged, and what step the Army Council proposed to take in the case of an officer of the rank of major who was reported to have been one of the speakers at that meeting and to have said that he could not feel that there was any impossibility in the stories coming home from India.

Mr. Churchill: The officer referred to has relinquished his commission, and the Army Council therefore have no jurisdiction over him.

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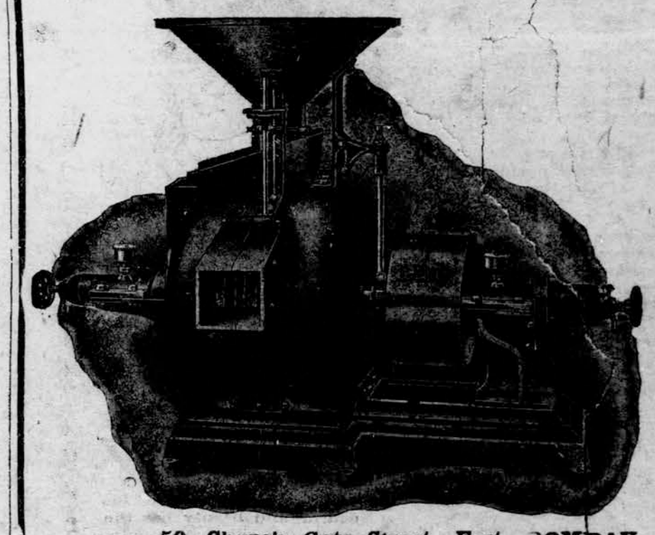

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